

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

15TH YEAR. NO. 69.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

TWO CENTS

TENTH BOYS PLEASED.

Reception In Pittsburgh Grand Beyond Expectation.

THE ENTHUSIASM RAN RAMPANT.

Crowds Probably the Greatest That Ever Visited the City—President McKinley Made a Remarkably Eloquent and Patriotic Speech.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Tenth boys, after their magnificent reception, have returned to their homes and are now private citizens, having dropped the pursuits of war and are ready to take up again the pursuits of peace. They and the prominent men who came to aid in the welcome pronounce the reception and entertainment given the boys startlingly beyond their expectation. The crowds were probably the greatest ever seen in Pittsburgh. Visitors and native Pittsburghers figuratively took the boys to their bosoms. The meetings of heroes and relatives were marked by many scenes of touching pathos. Along the line of the parade the enthusiasm was almost unparalleled.

At one point near the reviewing stand the crowd broke through the police lines and embraced the boys in their excitement.

The Tenth men looked remarkably healthy for their experiences in the tropic.

There was comparatively little disorder and few accidents.

The exercises and dinner at Schenley park were never-to-be-forgotten occurrences. President McKinley's speech was one remarkably eloquent and patriotic. He said:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimates of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you, not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country, with many others of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exacted their victims.

They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had not part or patience with the men, few in number, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and so I am here to express it.

The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000 men, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out, with all of the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba or Porto Rico, or invalided home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them

to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said, "We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities." They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority, and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed.

Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others wavered? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California, California artillery; First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington, Wyoming battery. To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps and are still performing arduous service in the field.

Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1 in Manila bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action.

For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflicts, except in defense, pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their orders

to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly began. Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of those distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

The government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line, and to future generations an example and an inspiration to duty.

Governor Stone's speech of welcome for the state was an eloquent one and contained a strong endorsement of the president's policy regarding the Philippines. Closing he said:

While we welcome you most heartily; while we speak of your bravery, your fortitude and your suffering, we must not forget that there are many places in your ranks that are vacant, and that many of the bravest among you are left behind. We know that across the hills in the neighboring county seat of Washington, the widow of Colonel Hawkins and his children are mourning with you the loss of one of the bravest and most skilled soldiers that ever fought for our flag. How glad we would all be if all who went out with you had been able to return in health and strength to receive the plaudits and gratitude of a grateful people, but that was not to be. War has its sorrows, and always some of the most courageous and best must perish. Our welcome to you is no less in honor to them.

Congressman Dalzell's speech of welcome for Western Pennsylvania was a notable one. He also presented the swords to officers and loving cup to Chaplain Hunter. His reference to the dead of the regiment was especially touching, of which he said:

But my friends with our laurel we must twine the cypress. Not all of the Tenth are here. Some there are who, starting with hopes as bright and ambitions as high as yours, have answered to the cruel fortunes of war, and now fill soldiers' graves. All honor to their memory today! In the midst of these ejections we do not forget them. Rather do we remember them as crowned with honor far beyond ours to command, the honor which in all times and places has glorified and shall glorify, the names of those who have proved the truth of the maxim that "it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country."

Chief in that company of the dead is the figure of him who was your leader, in fact, as he was in name; veteran, soldier of two wars, for more than two decades colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the gallant Hawkins. Always in the forefront of the battle he was not destined that death should claim him there.

Wearing the laurels of victory, having fought a good fight, having kept the faith, his face was turned homeward in eager expectation of the love and honor awaiting him in his native land. But other honors than ours awaited him. Not for him was the head of the column, the march, the martial music, the shouts of the multitude, but a soldier's shroud, a bannered bier and the tribute of a people's heartfelt sorrow. On the bosom of the great ocean, surrounded by loving followers, in the dark watches of the night, under the silent stars, he answered his last rollcall, was mustered out of the army of mortals into the army of the immortals to report to the Great Commander of us all. To borrow the words of another: "Let us believe that in the silence of the reeding world we heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already on his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

In making the presentation speeches, he said:

Fellow Pennsylvanians of the "Fighting Tenth," your fellow citizens of Western Pennsylvania do you honor this day. In token thereof they have asked me to tender to each of your commissioned officers a sword, and to him who, as your chaplain, was both priest and soldier, both tender and brave, a loving cup. I have never undertaken a more pleasing service. I need not waste words in enlarging upon a ceremony alike significant to those who give and those who take. Each of these swords bears the name of the receiver and this inscription:

"Presented by the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania In Recognition of Faithful Service In the Philippine Islands, 1898-1899."

These words are intended to perpetuate the remembrance of this day, and the gratitude of your countrymen for your services to your country and theirs. Made of American steel, they are, like yourselves, thoroughly American. They are products of your native hills, of the brawn and muscle, the skill and labor, of American workmen. They will speak to you of your work done in the cause of humanity and patriotism. To your children and your children's children they will be precious heirlooms in the days to come. And while they may never be unsheathed in grim-visaged war, they will ever remind you that soldierly virtues are as essential in time of peace as in time of war. High ideals, courage, love of order, defense of the right and hatred of the wrong, eternal vigilance, these are requisites of faithful citizenship in a republic and the safeguards of its liberties."

To you, sir, follower of the Prince of Peace, who yet for uprightness brought a sword I tender this loving cup. It bears this inscription:

"To Captain Joseph L. Hunter, Chaplain Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for Christian Duty and Loving Service to His Comrades in the Philippines, 1898-9."

It will serve to remind you of the days when your brave words were his inspiration, your tender words his consolation, your unselfish services his relief in time of danger and of pain, and your consistent life a daily call to higher things. Followed and encompassed by the love of your comrades, and of your admiring fellow-citizens, may all your ways be pleasant and eulogy.

Every one of the noble men of the regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signalized served their country in its extremity, deserves the special recognition of congress, and it will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

While we give you hail and greeting from overflowing hearts, we do not forget the brave men who remain and those who have gone forward to take your places, those other brave men who have so promptly volunteered, crowding each

other to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly began.

Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of those distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

Colonel Hawkins was revered by every man in the regiment, he who knew him, he was a noble soldier.

On the day Colonel Hawkins was informed that his malady was one from which he could not recover, and it was suggested that it would be better for him to return to the United States. Colonel Hawkins said: "No, I will not go back until the boys go. I promised their fathers and mothers to stay with them, and I intend to stay."

I thank the people of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania for the splendid reception, the magnitude of which was entirely beyond the expectation of any man in the regiment; it makes me feel that the soldier ought to have done something more valiant or heroic in order to merit so much distinction. The regiment feels that they have many friends in Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, but the splendid and patriotic demonstration that they have just witnessed surpassed their fondest dreams of glory.

Every man in the service of the United States appreciates from the bottom of his heart the message of congratulation sent after the battle by President McKinley. Many of us had felt that the insurgents had been encouraged in their rebellion by the notice which was spread among them that many Americans were in sympathy with them, and it meant more to the soldiers than probably even the president himself anticipated, when they were informed through their chief that every favor which could be exacted by a great country would be used in their behalf. The soldiers at Manila did not think of policy of the government in this contest; they only felt that it was their duty to fight for their country's flag, as they were bound by their oath and allegiance.

It is especially gratifying to be welcomed on this occasion by the veterans of the Civil war. I with all of the Tenth regiment, feel that no matter what we have accomplished we could never equal the achievements of those who fought in the '60s, since the Union itself was the monument of their valor. I feel, too, that these soldiers who, during the past two years have seen service only in camp, are entitled to as much credit as those who have been engaged in active campaigns, and when in the midst of battle the soldiers of the Tenth regiment always felt that their comrades of the other Pennsylvania regiments possessed the same courage to fight had the opportunity been offered, and if not present in person, in the conflict in the Philippines, that they were there in spirit.

A beautiful feature of the breakfast at New Brighton was that when the boys marched into the improvised dining room the 150 young ladies that acted as waiters sang "America," and each waved a small flag.

Every heart and voice seemed to be bowed down by the inspiration of the patriotism, gladness and duty. It took some time for the guests to march in. "America" was sung several times.



SOLDIERS HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The tune was changed to "Rally 'Round the Flag" and "Red, White and Blue."

Every soldier was assigned a place. There was no friction, and, like the good soldiers they have been, they kept in line and knew just what to do. Before they sat down three cheers were suggested for New Brighton. The boys waved their well-worn hats and gave three cheers that made the old building shake. The cheers were followed by what is known as the Tenth yell.

When Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett and his staff marched in the singing was stopped long enough for the women to tender a greeting with a round of applause.

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Dr. J. L. Shrodes of the legislative reception committee, on account of the absence of the chairman of the committee, Senator J. S. Brown, welcomed the boys on behalf of the state.

This finished the speechmaking, but before that many of the guests had started to eat, listening all the while.

When the men sat down there was a handsome boutonniere at each plate. They were the gifts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Alle-

gheny county. The women in charge, with smiles and dainty fingers, pinned the little emblems of recognition on the blouses of the soldiers.

Just before they had finished the committee passed along the tables and gave to each soldier a souvenir badge in commemoration of the first meal eaten on



FLOWERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Pennsylvania soil on their return from the Philippines.

By the time the meal was finished the train had been placed in position in front of the building. It was then hurried off to Pittsburgh.

BERTILLON CONTRADICTED.

Expert Witnesses Tore His Testimony to Pieces—Dreyfus' Friends Had an Inning.

RENNES, France, Aug. 29.—The balance of the evidence at the session of the trial by court-martial of Dreyfus, was in favor of him and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavary, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1894 was against him and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who he affirmed was not the author of the bordereau.

His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Col. Journaud's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added: "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Escherazy."

The most important incident, however, was Col. Journaud's acquiescence to Major Carriere's request that a Rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

The initiative came purely from the government commissary, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross examination, which is the only thing worth having under the present circumstances. Du Paty de Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Major Carriere will simply prepare a list of questions which an examining magistrate will put to Du Paty de Clam at his residence and nobody supposes that the witness will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatives.

AN ORPHANAGE BURNED.

One of Ten Buildings Left, at Sparkill, N. Y.—Four Dead; Two Missing—Many Rescued.

SPARKILL, N. Y., N. Y., Aug. 29.—Fire destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage, entailing a loss of \$150,000 and caused the death of four persons.

The Dead:

Helen Brown, aged 6.

Emma Mackin, aged 7.

Jane, a pensioner, aged 70.

Mary Kath McCarthy, aged 25.

The Missing:

Thresse Murphy, aged 16.

Mary Brown, aged 4.

The Seriously Injured:

Sister Sienna, shock and collapse.

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"To Captain Joseph L. Hunter, Chaplain Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for Christian Duty and Loving Service to His Comrades in the Philippines, 1898-99."

It will serve to remind you of the days when you shared the soldier's camp, when your brave words were his inspiration, your tender words his consolation, your unselfish services his relief in time of danger and of pain, and your consistent life a daily call to higher things. Followed and encompassed by the love of your comrades and of your admiring fellow-citizens, may all your ways be pleasant and eulogy.

Every one of the noble men of the regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signalized their country in its extremity, deserves the special recognition of congress, and it will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett said:

I thank the donors and the people of Western Pennsylvania in behalf of the officers and men for these testimonials of esteem. I regret that the one who was

most worthy of this honor is not present.

Colonel Hawkins was revered by every man in the regiment, he was a noble soldier, who knew no fear.

On the day Colonel Hawkins was informed that his malady was one from which he could not recover, and it was suggested that it would be better for him to return to the United States. Colonel Hawkins said: "No, I will not go back until the boys go. I promised their fathers and mothers to stay with them, and I intend to stay."

I thank the people of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania for the splendid reception, the magnitude of which was entirely beyond the expectation of any man in the regiment; it makes me feel that the soldier ought to have done something more valiant or heroic in order to merit so much distinction. The regiment feels that they have many friends in Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, but the splendid and patriotic demonstration that they have just witnessed surpassed their fondest dreams of glory.

Every man in the service of the United States appreciates from the bottom of his heart the message of congratulation sent after the battle by President McKinley.

Many of us had felt that the insurgents had been encouraged in their rebellion by the notice which was spread among them that many Americans were in sympathy with them, and it meant more to the soldiers than probably even the president himself anticipated, when they were informed through their chief that every favor which could be exacted by a great country would be used in their behalf. The soldiers at Manila did not think of policy of the government in this contest; they only felt that it was their duty to fight for their country's flag, as they were bound by their oath and allegiance.

It is especially gratifying to be welcomed on this occasion by the veterans of the Civil war. I, with all of the Tenth regiment, feel that no matter what we have accomplished we could never equal the achievements of those who fought in the '60s, since the Union itself was the monument of their valor. I feel, too, that these soldiers who, during the past two years have seen service only in camp, are entitled to as much credit as those who have been engaged in active campaigns, and when in the midst of battle the soldiers of the Tenth regiment always felt that their comrades of the other Pennsylvania regiments possessed the same courage to fight had the opportunity been offered, and if not present in person, in the conflict in the Philippines, that they were there in spirit.

A beautiful feature of the breakfast at New Brighton was that when the boys marched into the improvised dining room the 150 young ladies that acted as waiters sang "America," and each waved a small flag.

Every heart and voice seemed to be bowed down by the inspiration of the patriotism, gladness and duty. It took some time for the guests to march in. "America" was sung several times.



SOLDIERS HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The tune was changed to "Rally 'Round the Flag" and "Red, White and Blue."

Every soldier was assigned a place. There was no friction, and like the good soldiers they have been, they kept in line and knew just what to do. Before they sat down three cheers were suggested for New Brighton. The boys waved their well-worn hats and gave three cheers that made the old building shake. The cheers were followed by what is known as the Tenth yell.

When Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett and his staff marched in the singing was stopped long enough for the women to tender a greeting with a round of applause.

To the time the soldiers on board the first two sections had filed in there was much noise. Rev. C. L. E. Cartwright of the First Methodist Episcopal church offered a fervent, brief prayer. Major G. L. Eberhart, the first captain of Company B, made a brief address of welcome.

Dr. J. L. Shrodes of the legislative reception committee, on account of the absence of the chairman of the committee, Senator J. S. Brown, welcomed the boys on behalf of the state.

This finished the speechmaking, but before that many of the guests had started to eat, listening all the while.

When the men sat down there was a handsome boutonniere at each plate. They were the gifts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Alle-

gheny county. The women in charge, with smiles and dainty fingers, pinned the little emblems of recognition on the blouses of the soldiers.

Just before they had finished the committee passed along the tables and gave to each soldier a souvenir badge in commemoration of the first meal eaten on



FLOWERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Pennsylvania soil on their return from the Philippines.

By the time the meal was finished the train had been placed in position in front of the building. It was then hurried off to Pittsburg.

BERTILLON CONTRADICTED.

Expert Witnesses Tore His Testimony to Pieces—Dreyfus' Friends Had an Inning.

RENNES, France, Aug. 29.—The balance of the evidence at the session of the trial by court-martial of Dreyfus, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavary, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1894 was against him and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who he affirmed was not the author of the bordereau.

His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Col. Jouast's patient disapproval, when he solemnly added: "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Escherazy."

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AN ORPHANAGE BURNED.

One of Ten Buildings Left, at Sparkill, N. Y.—Four Dead; Two Missing—Many Rescued.

SPARKILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Fire destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage, entailing a loss of \$150,000 and caused the death of four persons.

The Dead:

Helen Brown, aged 6.
Emma Mackin, aged 7.
Jane, a pensioner, aged 70.
Mary Kath McCarthy, aged 22.

The Missing:

Threse Murphy, aged 16.
Mary Brown, aged 4.

The Seriously Injured:

Sister Sienna, shock and collapse.
Sister Marie, burns and concussion.
Sister Bertrand, concussion of the spine and shock.

Sister Katherine, arm broken.
Hannah Shea, leg broken.

Twenty-five inmates were injured by falls, jumps and burns; none seriously.

That more lives were not lost was due to the heroism of the sisters and some of the older inmates. When the fire broke out the 400 inmates of the institution were asleep. Most of them were gotten out in almost perfect order, but a score of sisters and inmates, who risked their lives to save others, were finally forced to either jump from the upper stories or make desperate dashes through stairways and corridors filled with flames and smoke.

Evening News Review.

15TH YEAR. NO. 69.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

TWO CENTS

TENTH BOYS PLEASED.

Reception In Pittsburgh Grand Beyond Expectation.

THE ENTHUSIASM RAN RAMPANT.

Crowds Probably the Greatest That Ever Visited the City—President McKinley Made a Remarkably Eloquent and Patriotic Speech.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Tenth boys, after their magnificent reception, have returned to their homes and are now private citizens, having dropped the pursuits of war and are ready to take up again the pursuits of peace. They and the prominent men who came to aid in the welcome pronounce the reception and entertainment given the boys startlingly beyond their expectation. The crowds were probably the greatest ever seen in Pittsburgh. Visitors and native Pittsburghers figuratively took the boys to their bosoms. The meetings of heroes and relatives were marked by many scenes of touching pathos. Along the line of the parade the enthusiasm was almost unparalleled.

At one point near the reviewing stand the crowd broke through the police lines and embraced the boys in their excitement.

The Tenth men looked remarkably healthy for their experiences in the tropic.

There was comparatively little disorder and few accidents.

The exercises and dinner at Schenley park were never-to-be-forgotten occurrences. President McKinley's speech was one remarkably eloquent and patriotic. He said:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimates of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you, not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country, with many others of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—it was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exacted their victims.

They die not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had not part or patience with the men, few in number, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends.

They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and so I am here to express it.

The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000 men, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out, with all of the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications—with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba or Porto Rico, or invalided home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them

to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said, "We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities." They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority, and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed.

Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California, California artillery; First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington, Wyoming battery. To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps and are still performing arduous service in the field.

Now must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1, in Manila bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action.

For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflicts, except in defense, pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their orders

other to go to the front, to carry forward for successful completion the work you so nobly began. Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of those distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

The government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line, and to future generations an example and an inspiration to duty.

Governor Stone's speech of welcome for the state was an eloquent one and contained a strong endorsement of the president's policy regarding the Philippines. Closing he said:

While we welcome you most heartily; while we speak of your bravery, your fortitude and your suffering, we must not forget that there are many places in your ranks that are vacant, and that many of the bravest among you are left behind. We know that across the hills in the neighboring county seat of Washington, the widow of Colonel Hawkins and his children are mourning with you the loss of one of the bravest and most skilled soldiers that ever fought for our flag. How glad we would all be if all who went out with you had been able to return in health and strength to receive the plaudits and gratitude of a grateful people, but that was not to be. War has its sorrows, and always some of the most courageous and best must perish. Our welcome to you is no less in honor to them.

Congressman Dalzell's speech of welcome for Western Pennsylvania was a notable one. He also presented the swords to officers and loving cup to Chaplain Hunter. His reference to the dead of the regiment was especially touching, of which he said:

But my friends, with our laurel we must twine the cypress. Not all of the Tenth are here. Some there are who, starting with hopes as bright and ambitions as high as yours, have answered to the cruel fortunes of war, and now fill soldiers' graves. All honor to their memory today! In the midst of these sejourns we do not forget them. Rather do we remember them as crowned with honor far beyond ours to command, the honor which in all times and places has glorified and shall glorify, the names of those who have proved the truth of the maxim that "it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country."

Chief in that company of the dead is the figure of him who was your leader, in fact, as he was in name; veteran, soldier of two wars, for more than two decades colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the gallant Hawkins. Always in the forefront of the battle he was not deemed that death should claim him there.

Wearing the laurels of victory, having fought a good fight, having kept the faith, his face was turned homeward in eager expectation of the love and honors awaiting him in his native land. But other honors than ours awaited him. Not for him was the head of the column, the march, the martial music, the shouts of the multitude, but a soldier's shroud, a bannered bier and the tribute of a people's heartfelt sorrow. On the bosom of the great ocean, surrounded by loving followers, in the dark watches of the night, under the silent stars, he answered his last recall, was mustered out of the army of mortals into the army of the immortals to report to the Great Commander of us all. To borrow the words of another: "Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already on his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

In making the presentation speeches, he said:

Fellow Pennsylvanians of the "Fighting Tenth," your fellow citizens of Western Pennsylvania do you honor this day. In token thereof they have asked me to tender to each of your commissioned officers a sword, and to him who, as your chaplain, was both priest and soldier, both tender and brave, a loving cup. I have never undertaken a more pleasing service. I need not waste words in enlarging upon a ceremony alike significant to those who give and those who take. Each of these swords bears the name of the receiver and this inscription:

"Presented by the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania In Recognition of Faithful Service In the Philippine Islands, 1898-1899."

These words are intended to perpetuate the remembrance of this day, and the gratitude of your countrymen for your services to your country and theirs. Made of American steel, they are, like yourselves, thoroughly American. They are products of your native hills, of the brawn and muscle, the skill and labor, of American workmen. They will speak to you of your work done in the cause of humanity and patriotism. To your children and your children's children they will be precious heirlooms in the days to come. And while they may never be unsheathed in grim-visaged war, they will ever remind you that soldierly virtues are as essential in time of peace as in time of war. High ideals, courage, love of order, defense of the right and hatred of the wrong, eternal vigilance, these are requisites of faithful citizenship in a republic and the safeguards of its liberties.

To you, sir, follower of the Prince of Peace, who yet for uprightness brought a sword I tender this loving cup. It bears this inscription:

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The most important incident, however, was Col. Jouast's acquiescence to Major Carriere's request that a Rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

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Sister Marie, burns and concussion.

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Sister Katherine, arm broken.

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THE EAST END.

THE BODY RECOVERED

Dynamite and Divers Employed to Bring Hanselman

TO THE TOP OF THE WATER

Work on a New Improvement at the Power House Commenced Yesterday Afternoon. Moulds Taken to the New Laughlin Pottery—Those Who Are Ill.

Although divers were employed and dynamite and seines were used the body of young James Hanselman was not recovered yesterday. From early morning until late at night and through the night the river was dragged but without locating the lost boy.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Thomas Weaver, who lives in a shantyboat, noticed a body floating down the river about 200 yards below the bridge. Weaver procured a skiff, caught the body and brought it to shore. The patrol was called and the dead boy's parents were notified. It was taken to West's undertaking rooms where it was prepared for burial. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed although it is thought services will be held tomorrow afternoon.

At the home of the deceased boy all is sorrow. He was the brightest one in the family and friends from far and near spent yesterday at the home trying to console the bereaved parents.

WILL USE CONCRETE.

Force of Men Improving Property at the Power House Commenced Yesterday.

The street railway company yesterday placed a force of men at work improving the tracks and roadway at the power house. Councilman Marshall at a recent meeting spoke of this place and suggested that it be improved at once. The roadway at the southwest corner of the barn will be lowered at least 18 inches, and other parts of the road will be lowered from six to twelve inches. Concrete will be used and several other minor improvements will be added to the system of switches. The work will require the greater part of the week to be completed.

REMOVED MOULDS.

Work Making Ware at the Laughlin Plant Will Soon Start.

Yesterday afternoon several hundred moulds were taken from the Laughlin pottery to the new plant in East End. The work on the new building is progressing so rapidly that it is thought that the work of making ware will be but a matter of a few weeks.

Child Was Buried.

The eight-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, of Fire alley, who died Sunday morning, was interred in Riverview cemetery yesterday afternoon. The child had been ill for several weeks and before death came it worked in spasms.

On the Road.

George Stevenson, who has been night inspector at the power house for several months, has gone on the road as a motorman. The place made vacant at the barn will be filled by a Wellsville man.

Many Lots Sold.

Within the past week many real estate deals have been made among East End properties. So far 15 lots are reported as having changed owners.

Among the Sick.

Mrs. Ruben Austin, wife of Cashier Austin, of the freight office, is numbered among the sick.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finney, of St. George street, is ill.

Personals.

Miss Lizzie Borland, of Steubenville, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Frank Chambers on Mulberry street. She is a daughter of Reverend Borland who resided in Wellsville prior to his death a few years ago.

Mrs. Cowan and daughters are visiting friends in Beaver Falls.

Herbert Chambers will leave soon for Henderson, N. C., where he will assume the principalship of a colored school at that place.

Mrs. Aiken, of Toronto, who has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Travis for several days, returned to her home this morning.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

F. E. Sebring was a Steubenville visitor today.

Rev. Walter Mansell spent the day at Bethany college on business.

Mrs. James Miller, of Pittsburg, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Joseph Kaufman.

Mrs. Frederick and brother, Fred Lawrence, have returned from a trip to Canada.

S. Q. Hamilton, of Beaver, is spending several days in the city visiting relatives.

M. J. McGarry, J. C. Cain, John Hulme and Squire Manley are in Lisbon today on business.

Fred Lawrence, East Liverpool, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.—Salem Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weaver and daughter, of Washington street, spent the day in Satineville.

Irene Gifford left yesterday for Trenton where she will remain several weeks visiting friends.

Miss Lizzie Griggs, a teacher at the Third street building, is visiting her parents in Brownsville.

Mrs. Clarence Powell and sister, Miss Scharr, are spending several days in Cleveland visiting friends.

Mrs. William Jackson returned to Findlay this morning, after visiting friends here for several days.

Miss Flo Aiken spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. G. Y. Travis, of East Liverpool.—Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. E. D. Moore, who has been the guest of friends in Latrobe for several weeks, has returned to the city.

Miss Josephine Rigby will leave the latter part of the week for a visit to Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Miss Edna Leiper, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in the city on her way home from an extended stay in Columbus.

John Bailey and George Irwin, of Steubenville, are spending several days in the city the guests of Robert Smurthwaite.

Miss Caroline Williams, of Canton, spent yesterday in this city visiting her father. She left this morning for Columbus.

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M. J. McGarry, J. C. Cain, John Hulme and Squire Manley are in Lisbon today on business.

Fred Lawrence, East Liverpool, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.—Salem Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weaver and daughter, of Washington street, spent the day in Salineville.

Irene Gifford left yesterday for Trenton where she will remain several weeks visiting friends.

Miss Lizzie Griggs, a teacher at the Third street building, is visiting her parents in Brownsville.

Mrs. Clarence Powell and sister, Miss Scharr, are spending several days in Cleveland visiting friends.

Mrs. William Jackson returned to Findlay this morning, after visiting friends here for several days.

Miss Flo Aiken spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. G. Y. Travis, of East Liverpool.—Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. E. D. Moore, who has been the guest of friends in Latrobe for several weeks, has returned to the city.

Miss Josephine Rigby will leave the latter part of the week for a visit to Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Miss Edna Leiper, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in the city on her way home from an extended stay in Columbus.

John Bailey and George Irwin, of Steubenville, are spending several days in the city the guests of Robert Smurthwaite.

Miss Caroline Williams, of Canton, spent yesterday in this city visiting her father. She left this morning for Columbus.

Mrs. Kirk, of Bordman, O., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Shay for several days, returned to her home yesterday.

Miss Maggie Carroll returned to her home in East Liverpool today after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Lottie Lodge.—Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. Harsha and grandson, of this place, who have been spending the last nine months at Silver Lake, returned to the city last evening.

Mrs. Shaffer and children, of Bellevue, who have been guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Swift for the past week, left for their home this morning. She is the wife of Reverend Shaffer, president of the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Protestant church.

G. A. R. AT PHILADELPHIA.

Low Rates For Everybody via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of low rate excursion tickets to Philadelphia for the G. A. R. National encampment will commence Friday, Sept. 1, over Pennsylvania lines. For four days, Sept. 1, 2, 3, and 4, reduced rate tickets may be purchased over this route.

The advantages of traveling over America's standard railway system may be enjoyed by everybody who may wish to get the benefit of the low fare. In addition to special advantages in directness, solid roadbed, comfortable cars, etc., the Pennsylvania route offers:

No change of cars.

Daylight arrival at Philadelphia.

Tickets via Washington.

Stop-over at National Capital.

Tickets going one route, returning another.

Extension of limit on tickets, and every concession authorized for the encampment. For particulars apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

The Secret Dossier.

They looked at it and smelled of it And turned it o'er and o'er; They rolled it round from hand to hand And sized it up some more. They twisted it with acids rare, They held it to the light, They looked at one another, and They sighed, "It seems all right."

They plugged the keyhole up with tow, They pulled the shades all down, They put their heads together tight And gave the thing a frown. Again they started it around, And when it ceased its flight They let it lie before them, and They kissed, "It seems all right."

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRANSVAAL AND WAR.

Expert Engineer Tells of South African Republic's Affairs.

GRIEVANCES OF UITLANDERS.

J. W. Regan, Back From the Transvaal, Describes the Conditions That He Thinks Nothing Short of War Can Cure—Three Questions That Engage Diplomatic Attention.

J. W. Regan, an expert mining engineer, who for the past year and a half has been making a careful study of the mining and governmental conditions of the Transvaal, is now in New York city. The prospect of war with England, Mr. Regan said recently to a New York Times reporter, at the time he left Johannesburg a few weeks ago was, according to the native Boers, very slight. It was expected by them that a compromise would be reached. The foreign element however, earnestly hoped that it will come, for in it they see future prosperity.

"American sympathy may be naturally with the young republic," said Mr. Regan, "but 'republic' as applied to the Transvaal, is a misnomer.

"Chief Justice Kotze, recently deposited, told 'Oom Paul,' when asked about a certain matter, that it was unconstitutional, whereupon 'Oom Paul' promptly cut off his official head and placed on the bench an innocent old individual named Gregerorsky, whose idea of the proper administration of justice was to be in line with the president. With the departure of Kotze there departed all hope of justice upon the part of the uitlander.

"There are three questions that engage diplomatic attention—that of franchise, probably the most important; the question of dynamite and the railways.

"Until quite recently a man to hold office must have resided in the Transvaal for 14 years and be at the same time a member of the Dutch church. The uitlanders, who have created the wealth of the republic, are paying 90 per cent of the taxes and are practically without representation.

"The uitlanders hope for reforms through the franchise. Last presidential election, in the Witwatersrand, in which the census shows a white population of about 80,000, the returns showed but 1,303 votes cast.

"In regard to dynamite, it has been the policy of the government to grant an exclusive franchise to a Holland and German syndicate to make dynamite, the importation being illegal. They demand for it 75 shillings a case. An American firm offered to lay it down in the Transvaal in unlimited quantities at 45 shillings a case of 50 pounds. The mining industry uses about 400,000 cases annually. That means a loss of \$3,000,000 to the miners. The profit is too low to warrant working many low grade ore mines.

"The Netherlands Railway company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways and also to fix its own rates. It charges from 8 to 15 cents per mile per ton for freight. Most of the mining machinery is brought from Chicago. The haul from Venzigning to Johannesburg, a distance of about 30 or 40 miles, is more expensive than the freight rates from Chicago to New York, about 900 miles.

"There are about 88,000 blacks there. They walk from 500 to 800 miles to reach the mines. They are forced to purchase a kind of badge or 'dog collar' and wear it, in addition to paying the government 50 cents a month. If they lose the dog collar or fail to pay the monthly tax, they are usually given 15 lashes and imprisoned a couple of months. The lash is called a 'sambok,' pronounced 'shambuck,' and there is no mule whip made half so severe.

"The goldfields of the Transvaal are not found in rich deposits, as is thought, but their value lies in the great quantity of low grade, free milling ore, with an average of \$10.40 per ton. The cost of production is about \$5 per ton. Capital is at present wary, but if England succeeds in getting the reforms, the big rushes to the goldfields of California in 1849 and to Colorado later would be nothing in comparison. So sure are the present mines in their output that in England those who have control of trust money and estates are investing in them.

"Although the Boers do not anticipate war, yet while on my way home I spent several weeks in England, and from what I could learn there, active preparations are being made for war with the Transvaal. It is the universal opinion of those best posted, and those having at heart the best wishes for the ultimate success of the Transvaal as a republic, that nothing short of a war with England will remedy the situation."

Latin in Philadelphia.

A couple of old soldiers who for years have taken a great interest in Grand Army affairs recently walked the length of the Avenue of Fame on Broad street, in Philadelphia, and viewed with great interest the progress of the work. When they came to the in-

scription on one of the main columns, which is in Latin, the two had an animated discussion over its meaning. says the Philadelphia Record. Finally they appealed to an Irishman who was standing near. Slowly he looked the inscription over, squinting with one eye and then with the other. "D-u-l-e-e-t D-e-c-o-r-u-m-e-s-t P-a-t-r-i-a M-o-r-i," he read. "Shure I don't know dhem firsht wurruds," he said, "but I think dhe lasht two mane a friend of mine who kapes a saloon down town. His right name do be Patrick Moore."

THE QUAI JAPANESE.

Pecculiarities In Their Methods of Living and Eating.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high, narrow forehead and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed and their manners unquestionably charming.

They take little or no exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house. To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless little dishes, which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chopsticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice and sweet biscuits.

"The honorable live fish" is sold by men who carry large water tubs from house to house and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish and replace the sadly mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

Eggs are cheap and plentiful. Bread is never used, so there is no necessity for an oven.

The great standby is tea. A Japanese lady is seldom seen in her home without the quaint little tea tray by her side, and the inevitable pipe, containing one whiff of tobacco, which is in constant requisition.—Cornhill Magazine.

PRETTY CLEVER HORSE.

Never Tied by Its Master Because It Knew So Much.

"You see that little horse over there," said Major Tom Williams, standing on the edge of the sidewalk viewing a small black pony. "That horse has more of the traditional horse sense than his size would show for." He continued, "Watch him."

The major whistled a few times, and the little horse, which was nibbling from a bale of hay on the sidewalk, raised his head and crossed the street. He brought the cart to which he was attached at a standstill just in front of the major.

"You see," said Major Williams, "that horse has an eye for distance. I couldn't have driven him better than that. That horse, too, is a natural scavenger. He will pick up anything he sees on the street, if he wants to eat it. I never hitch him when I get out of the team, and he goes the length of the block picking up banana peels, eating hay, corn or anything he takes a fancy to. When I want him, I only need to whistle."

At this point a large, white dog brushed against the major with a friendly wag of the tail.

"You never saw that dog kiss the pony, did you? Well, watch him."

Major Williams climbed into his cart, and, calling the dog, said, "Kiss him." Without a moment's hesitation the dog ran to the head of the horse, and, jumping several feet off the ground, "kissed" the pony several times.—New York Mail and Express.

Looking For It.

There is a patent lawyer in town who has a number of very bright children, so bright, indeed, that their fun loving "dad" is invariably forgiven for telling "what my boy said" to the men in his office. Here is the latest:

"I've got a tool chest out at my house that would make a carpenter sick with envy. I've been buying tools for it for 20 years. Of course I never let the youngsters touch it."

"The other day my wife went upstairs and found 'Bookie,' my youngest, 2½ years old, monkeying with that chest. He had the lid up and his head thrust in under it."

"'Bookie,' said my wife, 'what are you looking for?'

"And the youngster, knowing he had been caught, looked up and with a twinkle in his eye said:

"'Lookin' for twouble!'"—Chicago News.

Rather Adhesive.

"What a stingy fellow old Hardrock is! By George, I'd hate to be built that way."

"What makes you think he is stingy?"

"I don't think it. He proves it every day! Do you know that old curmudgeon is so stingy that he goes out to lunch early, before his appetite comes on, so he can save money? It's a fact I've been watching him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

It is something besides bad air that makes a woman faint in a close theatre. A well woman wouldn't faint. The woman who easily grows faint and dizzy who has palpitation of the heart—a "stuffy" feeling—hot flushes—nervous troubles, better look for the cause in her digestive system or in the distinctly feminine organism—may be in both.

Women who are not quite well and don't know just what is the matter, and women who are really sick and don't know exactly what is the matter should write at once to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., stating their symptoms in detail. They will be advised by Dr. Pierce without charge.

Dr. Pierce is, and for over thirty years has been, chief consulting physician in the world-renowned Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. He has treated and cured more suffering women than any other physician in the world, and more of his "Favorite Prescription," for the correction and cure of all disorders and diseases of the feminine organs, except cancer, has been sold than of all other similar medicines.

Write to Dr. Pierce. If his medicines are what you need he will tell you so, if they are not what you need he will honestly say so and will tell you what to do. Dr. Pierce's position is a sufficient guarantee that his advice will not be biased by the hope of selling you a few bottles of medicine. If you wish to study up on your own case Dr. Pierce will send you, free of all cost, a paper-bound copy of his great

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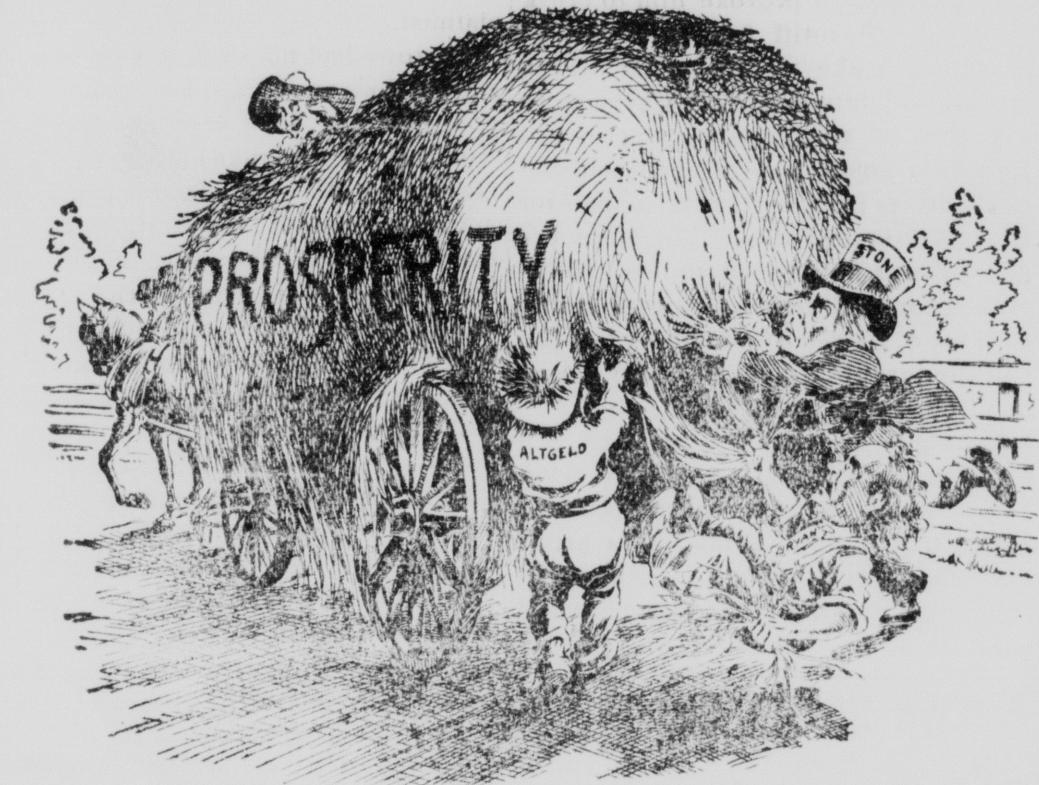
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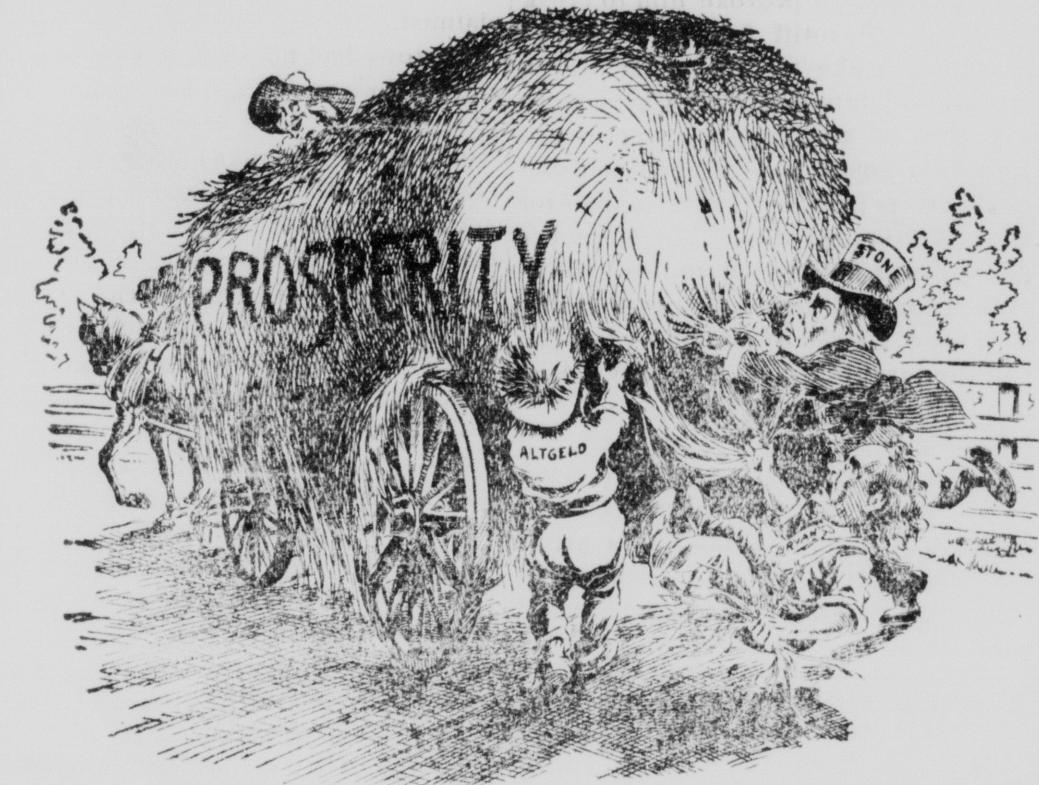
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IT'S NO BLUFF

the manufacturers are giving about being crowded with orders.

This early in the season 'tis difficult to get orders filled—later will be almost impossible.

Don't delay—let us have your orders now while we have the goods to supply you.

We believed this was coming and we loaded for it, and

THE BIG STORE, THREE TIMES AS BIG

as it was two years ago, is filled to overflowing with saleable

Furniture,
Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Matting,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleums,

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Don't monkey your time away and expect your goods in a hurry when the fall rush is on.

Get your store filled up for the trade is bound to come soon—in fact our own Retail trade is making us hustle already.

"We're warning you."

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IF.

"If I were a man," the woman said, "I'd make my mark ere I was dead; I'd lead the world with a battle cry, And I'd be famous ere I should die— If I were a man."

"If I were a youth," the old man cried, "I'd seize all chances, I'd go with the tide; I'd win my way to the highest place And stick to honor and seek his grace— If I were a youth."

"If I were rich," the poor man thought, "I'd give my all for the poor's support; I'd open my door, and I'd open my heart, And goodness and I would never part— If I were rich."

And lo, if all these ifs came true, The woman a man, the man a youth, The poor man rich—then all in truth, This world would be, when we got through, Just as it is!

—James Oppenheim in New York Sun.

A WOMAN'S VETO.

Why a Certain Naval Appointment Was Never Confirmed.

An incident which occurred during the first Cleveland administration illustrates the good feeling existing between the newspaper men and the chief of the bureau of naval construction. A certain correspondent, who was on particularly intimate terms with the chief, called at his office and was received with unusual cordiality.

Calling the correspondent by his first name, the chief said: "Look here, Blank, I want you to do something for me. Mr. —'s appointment to a place in this department, after being fought through two congresses, has prevailed, has been signed by Secretary Whitney and only waits the signature of the president. You, of all men in Washington, can find out what action the president will take, and I think you know a way to prevent the document being signed."

The correspondent replied, "I think I know a way." He left the building and went for Miss —, who was at that time doing Washington society for the Associated Press. To her he told the story and explained what he wanted done.

Miss — obtained an audience with Mrs. Cleveland and told what she came for. Mrs. Cleveland went to the president's desk and singled out a paper with the remark, "There, I guess that is the one you mean." She then turned a corner of the document down and left it.

In the course of his work the president came to the paper and then, in a surprised tone, said to Secretary Lamont, "Dan, do you know anything about this appointment?"

Mr. Lamont did not know anything about it.

"Well," said the president, "Frances has evidently turned this down for a purpose. I guess it's all right." And the official signature was not attached.—Philadelphia Post.

No Birthplace.

A remark made by a 6-year-old boy on a certain occasion was the natural result of confusion in his small mind, but it caused amusement to the bystanders.

The house in which he had first seen the light of day had been torn down to make room for a wider street, and the little boy, holding fast to his father's hand, viewed the ruins with grief and amazement.

"Why, papa?" he cried sorrowfully. "Why, papa, I wasn't born anywhere now, was I?"—Youth's Companion.

The finest, purest and most nutritious animal jelly known is that made from elephants' tusks.

READY FOR DEALERS

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Don't monkey your time away and expect your goods in a hurry when the fall rush is on.

Get your store filled up for the trade is bound to come soon—in fact our own Retail trade is making us hustle already.

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THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOM

STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL?

Sign Cards.

The following cards can be had at the

NEWS REVIEW at 5c each:

For sale.

For rent.

Furnished room for rent.

Furnished rooms for rent.

Do not spit on the floor.

Do not spit on the carpet.

Positively no admittance.

Sewing.

Dressmaking.

Boarding.

Terms strictly cash.

They are neatly printed on tough

cardboard, and are readable at quite a

distance.

vania lines leave East Liverpool station as follows: For the east, daily, 4:01, 6:37, 11:15 a. m., 3:10, 7:00 p. m.; 3:07 p. m., Sunday only. For the west, daily, 12:33, 7:20, 9:06 a. m., 2:49, 6:14; 9:03 a. m., Sunday only. For particular information on the subject apply to A. Hill, ticket agent.

Ohio State Fair Excursions.

Sept. 4 to 8, inclusive, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus from Pennsylvania lines ticket stations in Ohio for the state fair; return coupons good until Saturday, Sept. 9.

FINE JOB WORK. The NEWS REVIEW rooms are the best equipped in eastern Ohio, and we are consequently able to turn out large quantities of work on short notice.

Change In Time of Trains.

Under a new schedule in effect July 23, passenger trains over the Pennsyl-

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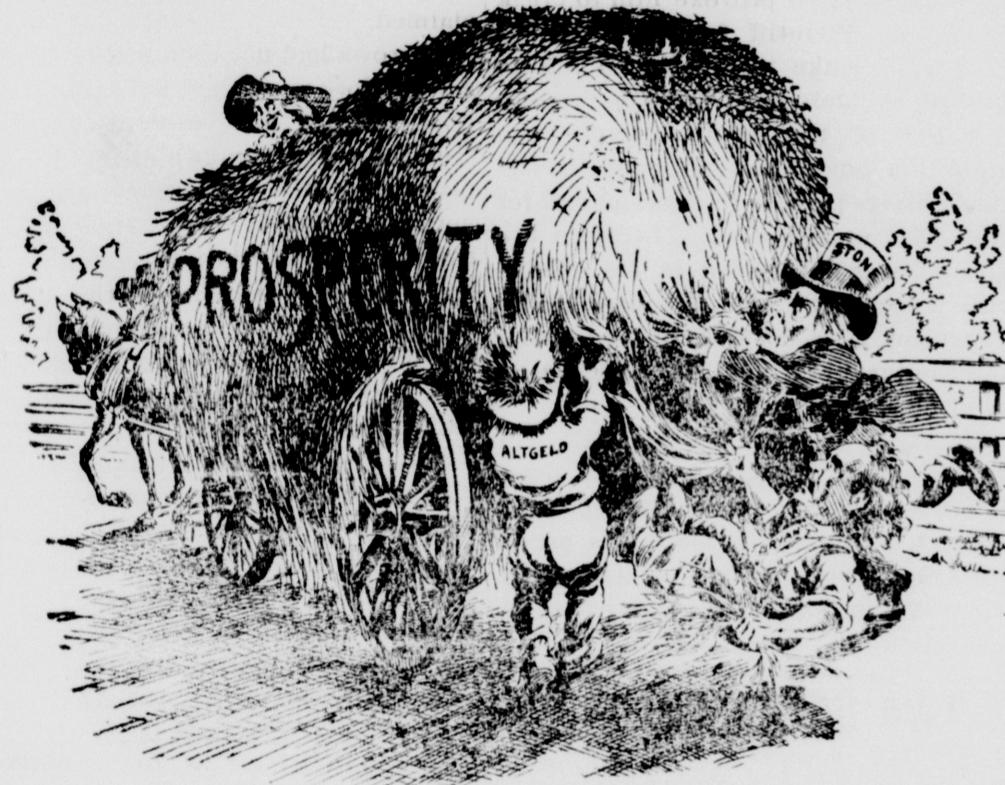
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Mr. Lamont did not know anything about it.

"Well," said the president, "Frances has evidently turned this down for a purpose. I guess it's all right." And the official signature was not attached.—Philadelphia Post.

Senior Partner—When a man who is looking for a job comes to me and says, "I suppose you don't want to hire any one today, do you?" that's enough. If he had anything in him, he'd come right out and say what he meant. If he supposed we didn't want to hire any one, why did he waste our time and his by coming in to bother us?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Junior Partner—Why didn't you give that man a chance? We need another clerk here, and I rather like his looks.

Senior Partner—I liked his looks, too, but he's no good.

Junior Partner—How do you know that?

Senior Partner—When a man who is looking for a job comes to me and says, "I suppose you don't want to hire any one today, do you?" that's enough. If he had anything in him, he'd come right out and say what he meant. If he supposed we didn't want to hire any one, why did he waste our time and his by coming in to bother us?—Chicago Times-Herald.

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STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL?

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For sale.

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Furnished room for rent.

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Do not spit on the floor.

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Sewing.

Dressmaking.

Boarding.

Terms strictly cash.

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SOUTH SIDE.

STARTED PUMP HOUSE

What Work Is Being Done at the Rolling Mill.

CHURCH LOTS WERE PURCHASED

A Coal Miner Comes From the South and Weds a Popular Southside Lady—A Hungarian Working on the Railroad Had His Head Cut at the Passenger Station.

Yesterday a force of men began work on the river bank below the Chester rolling mill, excavating for the new pump station. This work will require at least two months to complete, as some parts of the work will prove very tedious. There are nine men now at work, and the construction of the foundation will commence probably by the last of the week.

Mrs. Oliver Bergman stated this morning that the main building would be under roof not later than next month as enough material has been delivered to the company to keep the present force of workmen busy for many weeks. The machinery has been shipped and the bills of lading are expected daily.

PAY YOUR TOLL.

Another Notice Has Been Posted on the Office of the Bridge.

Yesterday Receiver Samuel P. White,



ON THE WRONG END FOR A "HOLD-UP."

of the bridge company, posted a notice at the toll office calling attention to the fact that all tolls were now due. There is no reduction in the rates although many who travel the bridge expected there would be. Many complaints are heard from farmers about the high rates charged by the company for crossing the bridge with their teams and for this reason many farmers tie their horses on the other side and come to the city by foot.

BOUGHT THE LOTS.

First M. E. Church Will Build That Chapel In Chester.

Yesterday afternoon officials of the First M. E. church of Liverpool purchased two lots on the John Gardner farm, just east of the lots they intended to purchase from the Croxall estate. The lots cost \$675 and front on Carolina avenue. The work of building a chapel will probably be commenced this fall.

WERE MARRIED.

A Southside Lady Will Make Her Home In Dillonville.

Miss Emma Allison and Wallace Deyarmon, of Dillonville, were married last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barcus in Chester at 10 o'clock. Rev. Clark Crawford, of the First M. E. church, officiating.

Mr. Deyarmon is a coal miner and the happy couple left for their new home this morning, Mr. and Mrs. Barcus accompanying them.

CUT HIS HEAD.

Workman on the Railroad Injured at the Station Yesterday.

An intoxicated Hungarian with an unpronounceable name while waiting on a Pittsburg train yesterday afternoon at the Second street station fell against the edge of a truck and sustained a bad cut on the back of his head. He said some one struck him, but those who saw the occurrence say the man fell over while sleeping.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

SOUTHSIDE NEWS.

Notes About People and Things Across the Ohio River.

During the storm Saturday many small bridges crossing runs in the Grant district were washed away.

Two Liverpool contractors had a heated argument in Chester yesterday.

Cyrus Hobbs and Enoch Riley are visiting friends in Pittsburg.

William Lendenning has commenced the erection of a cottage on the Croxall plat.

Miss Pearl Hilliard returned to her home from a stay in New Kensington yesterday.

W. C. Allison found a pocketbook yesterday. It contained some valuable papers.

Albert Fowler is numbered among those who are ill.

Five more carloads of brick were received at the mill yesterday.

Engineer Strauss and wife are visiting friends in Wheeling for several days.

The petition to the fourth assistant postmaster general to have the Mercer postoffice changed to Chester will not be sent away until all the workmen sign it.

Maine's Floating Island.

The town of Liberty has a floating island which is quite a natural curiosity. The island contains about 100 acres. It does not float around for the reason that there is not space for it to do so, but it rises 10 or 12 feet during the freshets of fall and spring and falls back to solid pasture land during the drought of summer. Spruce trees 50 feet tall grow upon it.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

THE BIG STORE,

Wholesale Department.

IT'S NO BLUFF

the manufacturers are giving about being crowded with orders.

This early in the season 'tis difficult to get orders filled—later will be almost impossible.

Don't delay—let us have your orders now while we have the goods to supply you.

We believed this was coming and we loaded for it, and

THE BIG STORE, READY FOR DEALERS

THREE TIMES AS BIG

as it was two years ago, is filled to overflowing with saleable

Furniture,
Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Matting,
Oil Cloths,
Linoleums,

orders and can be shipped on a few hours' notice.

Don't monkey your time away and expect your goods in a hurry when the fall rush is on.

Get your store filled up for the trade is bound to come soon—in fact our own Retail trade is making us hustle already.

"We're warning you."

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

IF.

"If I were a man," the woman said,
"I'd make my mark ere I was dead;
I'd lead the world with a battle cry,
And I'd be famous ere I should die—
If I were a man."

"If I were a youth," the old man cried,
"I'd seize all chances, I'd go with the tide;
I'd win my way to the highest place
And stick to honor and seek his grace—
If I were a youth."

"If I were rich," the poor man thought,
"I'd give my all for the poor's support;
I'd open my door, and I'd open my heart,
And goodness and I would never part—
If I were rich."

And lo, if all these ifs came true,
The woman a man, the man a youth,
The poor man rich—then all in truth,
This world would be, when we got through,
Just as it is!

—James Oppenheim in New York Sun.

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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.



FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term.
WM. M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH
of Franklin.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton.
For Auditor of State,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble.
For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana.
For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.
Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
FRANK B. ARCHER,
of Belmont.
Representative,
SAMUEL BUELL,
Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.
Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. MCNUFF.
Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.
Treasurer,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
Recorder,
ED M. CROSHER.
Commissioner,
CHRIS BOWMAN.
Surveyor,
J. C. KELLY.
Infirmary Directors,
W. A. TARR, long term.
L. C. HOOPES, short term.

CONGRESSIONAL eloquence possibly put the jury into a trance.

BETWEEN old friends of the family and cousins some people are extremely fortunate.

COUNCIL has officially acquitted Grim and Whan, six to two, and committed political suicide by the same vote.

THE majority of council might just as well have saved the city the costs in the socalled police trials by returning their verdict before the hearing.

WELLSVILLE is honored by being only four miles from East Liverpool where they entertained the President. The car shops are now on the map.

By securing the East Liverpool council as a permanent petit jury the county courts can hereafter dispense with the formality of hearing evidence in cases.

THIS town is solid for expansion today. Every man in town felt a little bigger—except the majority of council who acquitted Whan and Grim yesterday.

BRYAN says the story that he's a rich man is a fake. He's only worth \$200,000. He neglects to say whether the fifty cent or the one hundred cent variety.

IN view of the unanimous public approval of the decision on the Grim-Whan cases, the neglect of the populace to serenade the majority of council last night with red fire, rockets and a brass band, was probably due to the inclemency of the weather or—something.

EDITOR DOUGLASS, of the Salem News, who has been accused by the Salem Herald of hankering after the postoffice, counters neatly with the charge that Editor Kirby wants to get into the peni-

D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

Exchange Block, Fifth Street.

Remnant Sale This Week.

Dress Goods—

And odd lots of Dress goods in lengths suitable for skirts, waists or children's dresses, at remnant prices.

Shirt Waists—

Your choice of the shirt waists now for 45c, formerly 75c to \$2 each.

Plain black lawns, a few white and others colored, in the lot.

Summer Wrappers—

All at half early season's price. \$1.25 ones, 63c; \$1.75 ones, 88c; \$2 ones, \$1; \$2.75 ones, \$1.38.

Wash Skirts and Suits—

A few white P. K. suits left at \$1 each; also a few crash suits at the same price.

Umbrellas—

Two special lots, just new goods, one 89c, the other \$1.50. Both have steel rods, are 26 inch, fast black tops. You will find them well worth the money.

Parasols—

All at half price—some staples in white and colors. It would pay you to buy even though you did not use them this season.

Lot of towels at 25c, including damask towels with knotted fringe, huck towels and Turkish towels, bleached and unbleached, in extra large size, 25c.

White Crochet Quilts—

75c, \$1 and \$1.25—excellent values, new patterns, large sizes.

Wash Goods—

All colored dotted Swiss, dimities, lawns and P. K. at exactly half early season's price.

Remnants—

Of Canton flannel, table linens, calicoes, seersucker, lawns, ribbons, silks, at remnant prices.

New Goods—

Tailor made suits, dress goods, silk waists, ready made skirts and golf capes.

D. M. OGILVIE & CO.



For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

tentiary—as steward in case McLean should buy the governorship.

THOSE witnesses who swore they saw Grim drink and Whan drunk can consider themselves set down as perjurers by the majority of council, if council paid any attention to their evidence at all.

THE PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the welcome accorded the President of the United States by the people of East Liverpool was the equal in enthusiasm and honor of any he has received anywhere. But the people of this city, aside from welcoming the chief magistrate of the nation, extend a more personal greeting to William McKinley, its former representative in the halls of congress, the author of the legislation which has made the city what it is today, and the life long friend

of its people. To the president of the United States and to William McKinley of Ohio and his noble wife, the NEWS REVIEW, on behalf of this community, extends the heartiest welcome and the most earnest wishes for their pleasure during their visit to the Ceramic City.

COMPLIMENTED.

The NEWS REVIEW has been the recipient of many compliments from partisans of both sides for its accurate, impartial and complete report of the police trials. It was the only paper yesterday to report Officer Grim's evidence in detail, as fully as the evidence of the prosecution. The NEWS REVIEW is always fair and square, and friend and foe receive equal justice in its news column.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Charles F. Bough deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his action in the Grim-Whan cases. Although council saw fit, in pursuance of their usual policy of thwarting the mayor in his efforts to carry out the wishes of the people, to practically ignore the evidence, the public will not ignore it and will not forget it. Mayor Bough has done his duty in the premises; the majority of council have failed to do theirs. This, also, will be remembered by the public. The trials are over, but the judgment day has yet to come.

AN OUTRAGE.

Council has acquitted Whan and Grim but it need not flatter itself that an outraged public will acquit it. No more bare-faced disregard and contempt for public opinion and public decency has ever been seen in East Liverpool. The admissions of both officers on the stand convicted them of utter unfitness for the positions they hold. The shameless and brazen disregard of these admissions by a majority of council brands that majority as enemies of the public welfare, as men unworthy of anything from their fellow citizens but contempt.

City Properties for Sale.

8 room, well finished house with lot, on Elm-st; modern conveniences. A bargain at \$2,600.

6 room cottage house on Basil-ave; very convenient; good lot with stable. Price \$2,300.

8 room house with lot 30x120 on Lisbon-st, cor. of Fairview alley; owner very anxious to sell. Inquire for price.

2 frame houses on lot facing 30 feet on Seventh-st and 30 feet on Franklin-ave. Inquire for price.

6 room house with bath room, hot and cold water; lot 40x100, fronting on Oak-st, extending back to Riverview. Price \$2,600.

4 room house on Avondale-st, lot 45x82. Price \$700.

Good vacant lot, 40x100, on Avondale-st; well situated. Price \$700.

These are but a few of the properties we have for sale.

Money to loan in sums of \$10 to \$100, on chattel mortgage or other security.

Office Open Evenings.

THE HILL REAL ESTATE CO.,

105 Sixth Street.

Whan and Grim have been reinstated in office, but it is safe to say it will be a long, long time before the majority of council are reinstated in that body or in public confidence once the voters have a chance to speak.

THE BOND SALE.

The sale of \$41,000 of city street and road bonds yesterday at a premium of \$3,263 will relieve the financial condition of the city and enable the completion of much needed improvements. It is understood, however, that \$15,000 worth were 6 per cent bonds and the balance 4 per cent, and the question is asked if it was possible to sell \$26,000 at 4 per cent why not all?

Another question in connection with this issue was raised recently when President Peach intimated in council that money provided for certain purposes had been used for other purposes. It might be advisable for council to inquire into its right to use one fund for the purpose of another. The state law, it is believed, scarcely sanctions that. Taken all around, there is vast room for improvement in the handling of the city funds.

CLAIM \$2,000 DAMAGES

School Teacher and Lawyer Asserts He Was the Victim of Conspiracy.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Alva Baker, of Elkhorn township, has filed a petition against William O. McCurdy, alleging that the defendant, without probable cause, charged the plaintiff before Justice Riley, Wellsville, with having attempted to provoke him to break the peace. Plaintiff further says that in order to make it difficult for him to procure bail defendant had him brought to a part of the county remote from plaintiff's home, and attempted to dissuade divers persons from going bail for plaintiff's appearance. Therefore the plaintiff was imprisoned in the Wellsville jail for 4½ hours. Plaintiff finally gave bond, waived a preliminary hearing and the jury failed to find an indictment against him.

He wants \$2,000. The plaintiff is a school teacher and a lawyer, and never before has been accused of disreputable conduct. The fact of plaintiff's arrest and imprisonment was published, and plaintiff claims he has been impaired in reputation.

TWO UNFORTUNATES

Were Fined by Mayor Bough This Morning--They Paid Up.

Robert Wilson was drunk and disorderly last evening when he was arrested by Officer Woods. He was fined \$10.60, paid the amount and was released.

Michael Nolan got \$9.60 for being drunk and was released after he put up the amount.

A man named Seibert told his troubles to the mayor this morning and wanted a man arrested for slandering him. He was told to go to an attorney.

Franc Balkey, Ed Buchheit, Charles Hutchinson, John Hadgett, John Wolfe, Sam Grove, Nick Eck and Frank Mason will all have hearings in a few days.

EXTREME CRUELTY, NEGLECT OF DUTY

The Causes For Which Mrs. Walker Seeks Divorce From Her Husband.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Eliza Ellen Walker, of East Liverpool, asks for a divorce from John S. Walker on the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty. They were married April 26, 1883, and have two children, aged 13 and 9 years. Mrs. Walker asks for custody of the children.

GEORGE CAREY

Played Several Games at Short For Minneapolis.

George Carey last week played three games at first for Minneapolis and three games at short. His record was 23 times at bat, four hits, 29 putouts, five assists and one error. A Minneapolis dispatch says:

"George Carey has filled every position this year excepting pitcher and catcher and he has done well at every post. George is now playing shortstop while Germany Smith is healing his shoulder. Carey's batting is wonderfully good."

Obtained Judgment.

LISBON, August 29.—[Special]—Bert Laughlin obtained judgment against E. M. McCord before Justice Hays in Wayne township for \$3.25. The case has been appealed to court.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD

William Burrows Attempted to Take His Life.

SAID HE WOULD DO IT

The Ball Entered the Right Side of the Head Near the Ear—Making a Bad Scalp Wound—Man Resting Easily at Noon and Will Recover.

Walter Burrows, aged about 70 years, residing on the California Hollow road near the stone bridge, shot himself through the head last evening at 6:05 o'clock. Suicide was the motive it is claimed.

Burrows had not been acting like he always does yesterday, but those in the house did not have any idea that he would attempt to take his life. In some manner he procured a 32 caliber revolver and placing it at the right side of the head near the ear, fired, the ball passing through the head. A physician was summoned and the wound was dressed. An examination proved the wound to be a slight one, and the man would recover.

Several days ago he intimated to his daughter that he would end his life, and it is thought he was brooding over his arrest of several days ago. At noon today Burrows was resting easily and he would be able to be out within a few days. The occurrence attracted a large crowd, and was investigated by Officer John Whan, who made a report of the affair to police headquarters.

—S. J. Faulk was in Beaver on business today.



WANTED.

WANTED—Dining room girl. Apply to S. J. Martin's at once.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Must have experience and be competent. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply to Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Thompson Place.

WANTED—A girl to learn telephone operating. Inquire at Central office between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Ben R. Little, Diamond.

WANTED—One ground layer and one cask cooper. Steady employment. Write giving references, to "Ford China Company, Ford City, Pa."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A three room house in Chester West Va., by J. B. McKinnon, 111 Washington street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished and one furnished room, centrally located. Inquire of Charles Craft, at T. B. Murphy's.

FOR RENT—Three choice and very desirable located rooms, furnished; with or without board. Will rent as a whole or singly. Apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A five-room house on Ogden street for sale cheap; fine view; good location. Inquire at this office.

LOST.

LOST—Black, tan and white setter dog. Reward will be paid to person returning same to L. W. Healy, care street railway.

Money to Loan

BY THE

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

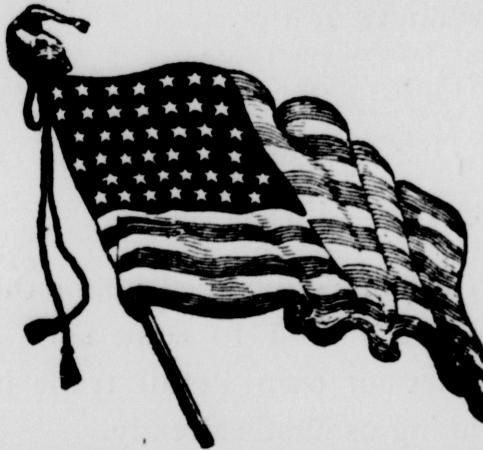
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For Auditor of State,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble.
For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbian.
For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.
Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
FRANK B. ARCHER,
of Belmont.
Representative,
SAMUEL BUEL,
Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE,
Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. McNUTT.
Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.
Treasurer,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
Recorder,
ED M. CROSSER.
Commissioner,
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and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicose, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) \$6.00. Sent anywhere.

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is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

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WANTED—One ground layer and one cask cooper. Steady employment. Write giving references, to "Ford China company, Ford City, Pa."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A three room house in Chester, West Va., by J. B. McKinnon, 111 Washington street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished and one furnished room, centrally located. Inquire of Charles Craft, at T. B. Murphy's.

FOR RENT—Three choice and

The News Review.

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HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.



FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term.
WM. M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH
of Franklin.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton.

For Auditor of State,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble.

For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbian.

For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.

Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
FRANK B. ARCHER,
of Belmont.

Representative,
SAMUEL BUELL.

Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.

Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. MCNUTT.

Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.

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GREETED BY CHEERS

And Deafening Shrieks of Steam
Whistles.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Arrived In East Liverpool at 11:12 Last Night—Intense Enthusiasm—Five Thousand and Hear the President Speak Near Midnight—The Program For This Evening and Tomorrow Morning.

The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived at the Second street station last night at 11:12 o'clock. Not since Company E arrived from Cuba has there been such a crowd gathered about the station and the lower part of town. Early in the evening people commenced to gather at the station and when the whistle of the train was heard near Ralston's crossing a mighty cheer went up. The crowd was so great on the platform that the train was not stopped until Union street was reached. The carriages were in waiting and when the train came to a standstill the first man to alight from it was a secret service operator who accompanies the president on all his trips.

The spectators commenced to crowd about the carriages so the police were unable to keep the passage way clear and volunteers were called upon. The president and Mrs. McKinley with Col. John N. Taylor were driven hastily to the residence on Sixth street. It was the intention to have the carriages go together, but owing to so much smoke in the streets caused by the burning of red fire, the trip was made as quickly as possible, Mrs. McKinley's health being taken into consideration. The other members of the party were received at the home within a few minutes after the arrival of the President.

Chief Johnson, with Officers White and Whan, accompanied the carriage to the house.

THOSE IN CHARGE OF THE TRAIN.

Names of the Crew—Train Made a Record Breaking Trip From Pittsburg.

The presidential train was scheduled to leave Pittsburg at 9 o'clock, but owing to delays the start was not made until 55 minutes later. The trip required one hour and 17 minutes. It is a record that will hardly be equaled on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road again. The train was composed of engine 602, combination Pullman Atlantic and palace cars Patagonia and Cleopatra. The President occupied the last named coach.

The crew in charge of the special were: Engineer, Emmett McKinzie; fireman, John Monahan; conductor, Thomas Fletcher; brakeman, Charles Hallett. Chief Engineer Samuel D. Norogan, of Wellsville, piloted the train on the trip. After the baggage had been taken from the car the train was run on a siding at the foot of Broadway where it will remain until tomorrow.

CHEERING CROWDS AT TAYLOR HOUSE.

Fully 5,000 People Thronged the Streets to See the Party Alight There.

At the Taylor residence on Sixth street a large crowd began to gather early in the evening, and Haines' band gave a concert until the president and party arrived.

At 11 o'clock Sixth street was packed from the Diamond to Jackson street and at least 5,000 people were waiting to get a view of the nation's chief executive. When the carriage in which President and Mrs. McKinley and Col. John N. Taylor were seated turned the corner at Sixth street wild cheers went up from the vast multitude. The mounted police cleared the way and when the carriage reached the residence the crowd opened and permitted the party to alight without being jostled, and they immediately entered the house where they were welcomed by Mrs. J. N. Taylor, Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Miss Agatha Hard, of Wooster, and Miss Ethel Smith, of Washington. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the welcome was one that could not fail to cheer the heart of President McKinley.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The first carriage was followed almost immediately by one in which were seated Dr. Rixey and Mr. Barnes, and in the third carriage were George B. Cortelyou and W. L. Taylor.

The police had endeavored to keep the people from the lawn of Colonel Taylor but as soon as the party had all entered the house the crowd surged on the lawn and it was soon packed with a good natured crowd eager to get a sight of the President.

DELIGHTED BY HIS GREETING.

President McKinley Delivers a Short Address Complimenting the City.

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"East Liverpool has made great strides in recent years. I think Colonel Taylor is a little conservative, but he puts the population at twenty thousand.

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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
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Fully 5,000 People Thronged the Streets to See the Party Alight There.

At the Taylor residence on Sixth street a large crowd began to gather early in the evening, and Haines' band gave a concert until the president and party arrived.

At 11 o'clock Sixth street was packed from the Diamond to Jackson street and at least 5,000 people were waiting to get a view of the nation's chief executive. When the carriage in which President and Mrs. McKinley and Col. John N. Taylor were seated turned the corner at Sixth street wild cheers went up from the vast multitude. The mounted police cleared the way and when the carriage reached the residence the crowd opened and permitted the party to alight without being jostled, and they immediately entered the house where they were welcomed by Mrs. J. N. Taylor, Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Miss Agatha Hard, of Wooster, and Miss Ethel Smith, of Washington. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the welcome was one that could not fail to cheer the heart of President McKinley.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The first carriage was followed almost immediately by one in which were seated Dr. Rixey and Mr. Barnes, and in the third carriage were George B. Cortelyou and W. L. Taylor.

The police had endeavored to keep the people from the lawn of Colonel Taylor but as soon as the party had all entered the house the crowd surged on the lawn and it was soon packed with a good natured crowd eager to get a sight of the President.

DELIGHTED BY HIS GREETING.

President McKinley Delivers a Short Address Complimenting the City.

President McKinley realized the wish of the people and after a few minutes stepped forth upon the veranda and for several minutes it was impossible to hear anything for the cheering. When it had become quiet the President said: "I am delighted with this cordial greeting and assure you it is a great pleasure to be here again among so many of my good friends.

"East Liverpool has made great strides in recent years. I think Colonel Taylor is a little conservative, but he puts the population at twenty thousand. I congratulate you upon your splendid growth and unquestioned prosperity. I remember a few years ago to have told you that you were so expanding that you were pushing back the hills about you. You are now covering these same hills with your residences, and you are expanding so greatly that Ohio is no longer big enough for you and you are going over to West Virginia. (Applause.) A splendid bridge now spans the river, and I am told you are building happy homes on that side.

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country; not alone upon its prosperity, but also upon the patriotism of the country. We never had so much patriotism in the United States as we have today. We never had so many people devoted to our country and its flag as we have today, and that flag is dearer to us than it ever was before. (Cheers.) I do not forget when during the last year we went to war with Spain, the generous response of the country, 250,000 of the best young men of the country volunteering their services to fight, and die if need be, for the honor of our flag [continued cheering] and the nation. Nor can I forget that this city of East Liverpool contributed one of the companies to the gallant Eighth Ohio, that did service in front of Santiago. (Applause.)

"Grateful to you for this more than generous greeting, I assure you that coming to East Liverpool awakens tender memories; and looking into your faces touches my very heart strings, and awakens recollections of early friendship. Wishing for you at all times all good things, I bid you good night."

After he had concluded, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the large crowd slowly dispersed, but the noise was kept up on the streets almost the entire night.

Mrs. McKinley was considerably tired when the party reached here and retired almost immediately. President McKinley, after his address, spent a short time talking to the members of the Taylor family and then retired.

THE PROGRAM FOR TONIGHT

The Formal Welcome on Behalf of the City Will Be Held This Evening.

The police service was excellent and scattered through the crowd in Sixth street were many officers and detectives.

President and Mrs. McKinley arose early this morning much refreshed, and after breakfast in company with Colonel Taylor took a short drive around the

city. The carriage in which they were seated is the old McKinley family carriage which the President used at Canton and which was presented to Colonel Taylor by the President.

George B. Cortelyou, Doctor Rixey and Mr. Barnes in company with W. L. Taylor also spent the morning in viewing the scenery about the city.

A few remarks will be made by Congressman Taylor about 8 o'clock this evening welcoming the president on behalf of the council and the people. The president is somewhat fatigued from his journey and his participation in the celebration at Pittsburg, and it is not expected that he will make an address, but it is not unlikely he will briefly respond expressing his pleasure at meeting again his old friends of East Liverpool.

While Mrs. McKinley has improved somewhat from the illness which followed her New England trip, and she has been much benefitted by her stay on Lake Champlain and elsewhere, but still feels the need of rest, and will remain quietly at the home of their host, except that possibly she may accompany the president on some of the pleasant drives that have been planned for the president and herself by Colonel Taylor.

The party will leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Canton.

CHANGED HANDS.

Stock Company Takes Hold of the Lisbon Buckeye State.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Some surprise was occasioned last evening by the announcement that the Buckeye State is about to pass into other hands. Incorporation papers preliminary to the organization of the Buckeye State Printing and Publishing company were filed yesterday with the secretary of state. The incorporators are A. R. Bell, J. F. Deemer, John M. Elliott, Lodge Riddle and Geo. T. Ferrall. The capital stock is \$7,500. The paper will be continued as a Republican organ.

FROM CLEVELAND.

S. D. Sanor Talked to the President Today About a Soldier.

Stephen D. Sanor, formerly superintendent of the schools of this city, arrived here last evening for the purpose of obtaining the influence of President McKinley to have Corporal Benjamin Oswald, Company I, Twenty-second U. S. I., now in the Philippines, discharged. Mr. Sanor presented a letter to the President on the matter which defined clearly the case of the soldier. If successful the letter will be forwarded to the war department at once.

A ROBBERY.

The residence of Robert Walters on Second street near Market, was entered by thieves last night. They gained an entrance by breaking a back window. As the family is in Chicago no estimate of the loss can be made.

CITY TRANSFERS.

East Liverpool Real Estate Deals Recorded.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—The following transfers have been recorded. Eva F. Northrop to Ida Gannon, lot 125, Salem, \$850; Geo. Esensuth and wife to Charles A. Fowler, lot 941, East Liverpool, \$2,100; Nathan Burlingame to Abraham L. Burlingame, part of lot 2,327, East Liverpool, \$600.

The O. K. Band Coming.

The Ohio and Kentucky Divisional band will conduct a special campaign at the Salvation Army barracks, beginning Thursday and continuing over Sunday. This band is composed of ten young men who have been very successful in other places. The local corps is fortunate in securing their services. Captain Hinkle lately stationed at this place, is at present a member of the band. Everybody is invited to attend. There will be meetings afternoon and evening each day. Capt. E. S. Niles would be glad to receive assistance from those in sympathy to help bear the expense of the meeting.

Reilly Must Pay.

Judge I. H. Taylor, Carroll county, has refused to grant a new trial in the case of I. B. Cameron, as treasurer of Columbiana county, against Gen. J. W. Reilly for \$43,000, back taxes and interest, decided by county court for plaintiff.

Tonight's Show.

"A Man of Mystery," an hypnotic play, guaranteed not to put the audience asleep, appears at the Grand tonight.

A CHANGE IN THE FORCE

Davidson and McMillan Have Retired.

GRIM AND WHAN ON DUTY

The Change Was Made Last Night—The Police Cases Are at an End as Far as the Mayor Is Concerned—He Will Present New Appointments.

Special Officers Davidson and McMillan last evening severed their connection with the police force, and Grim and Whan went on duty.

After the verdicts in the trials were rendered yesterday afternoon, Mayor Bough, Solicitor McGarry and Judge Wells held a conference and arrived at the conclusion that the cases were at an end as far as they were concerned. Mayor Bough this morning said:

"I am not surprised at the result. I have done my duty and as far as I am concerned it is at an end. I will submit my appointments at the next meeting of council."

It is probable the cases are not at end, as Attorney A. H. Clark this morning said that Officers Whan and Grim would ask that their salaries be paid from the time they were suspended, May 24, until the present time. It is not known whether council will pay the amount, but if they do it is probable the cases will get in common pleas court.

The exact cost in the two hearings is not known as Clerk Hanley when asked about it didn't seem to know. It is thought they will amount to about \$50.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

All members and directors of the Hospital association will meet at Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, at 7:30. ROBERT HALL, President.

The Wise Man.

The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the best have foibles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with and perhaps pitied. Who is perfect? Who does not need forbearance and forgiveness?—Samuel Smiles.

The flesh of young giraffe, especially that of a young cow, is extremely good, somewhat like veal, with a gamelike flavor. The tongue, from 18 to 20 inches long, is also very good. But the marrow bones afford the greatest luxury to the South African hunter.

Lisbon's Lecture.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Rev. E. J. Carter, of Pittsburgh, the celebrated colored orator, lectured in the court room last evening on "The Negro as He Was, Is and Should Be."

Came to a Better Town.

The only regrettable thing is that McKinley should have to leave a place like this to go to a one-horse town like East Liverpool.—Pittsburg Leader.

Severed an Artery.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Devere Duell, 11 years of age, had an artery in his left wrist cut at the tin mill this morning by tin falling upon it.

Marriage Licenses.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Marriage license has been issued to Rufus Dorsey and Isabella Jones, both of East Liverpool.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. A. J. Johnson and children, of Second street, are spending several days with friends in the country near Palestine.

—Felix McKnight, a well known cornetist of Pittsburg, is seriously ill at the home of Thomas Cannon, Sixth street.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Gaston and a party of friends went to East Liverpool today on the yacht Francis.—Steubenville Herald-Star.

—George Mount and daughter returned from Tarentum last evening where they attended the funeral of a brother of Mr. Mount.

—Mrs. Evans, of East St. Louis, who has been visiting her son, Peter Evans, of May street, for several days has returned to her home.

—Misses Lizzie and Nellie Kennedy of East Liverpool, are visiting Miss Lizzie Curnyan, of North Hill.—Steubenville Herald-Star.

—Dr. R. J. Phillips and family, of Knoxville, Pittsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of Pittsburg, are guests at the home of James Campbell, near Calcutta.

THE HORSE COLORER.

In Race Track Parlance He Is a "Ringer Preparer."

"See that man who just went out?" asked a blacksmith, referring to a middle aged man who had left the shop a moment before.

"Well, he's the greatest horse colorer in the country and the only man who has got the business down to perfection."

"A horse colorer? What kind of a profession is that? Never heard of it before."

"Well, the business ain't generally known to the public, but nowadays the horse colorer is the whole thing in racing circles. For some time there has been an opening for a clever horse colorer, and the man who just went out has made a good many thousand dollars during the past few years working around race tracks.

"Of course, you know that the outlawing rules on the race track are pretty strict, and it has become very difficult to start a 'ringer' on any track. A 'ringer,' you know, is a good horse made to appear like an old skater, so that he can be entered in the slower races.

"This professional colorer is nothing more nor less than a 'ringer preparer,' and he's got the slickest methods you can imagine. He can take a bay mare into his barn and within 24 hours bring her out as white as snow or jet black, just as you please. The old fashioned way of coloring horses was done by a liberal use of paint, but I've known it to go pretty hard with owners when their colored horses happened to be caught in a shower.

"The new method is fully known only to this one man, but he says that he uses some kind of chemicals and can give any color to any horse. He can give a black horse white feet and turn a sorrel into a dapple gray on very short notice. In another 24 hours he can bring back the original color of the horse. He charges \$25 a transformation."—Chicago Democrat.

Sleep.

Some doctors believe that a man has just so many hours to be awake, and that the more of them he uses up in a day the shorter his life will be. A man might live to be 200 if he could sleep most of the time. The proper way to economize time, therefore, is to sleep when there is nothing better to do.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Boston Boy's Grief.

Mother—Why do you weep so, Emerson?

Little Emerson—Because Waldo Smith informs me that he is to take up the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics next week, and papa refuses to let me begin until I am 5 years old.—San Francisco Examiner.

Climax of Culture.

"What is a cosmopolitan?"

"He's a man who can go all around the world without buying a souvenir spoon."—Chicago Record.

Amusements.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

One : Night : Only,
TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

This season's sensation.

A Man of Mystery.

The Rescue,
The Retribution,
Devil's Kitchen,
East River, New York,
All Special Scenery,
Up-to-Date Specialties.

Prices, 25, 35, 50, and 75.
Seats on sale at Reed's Drug Store.

Grand Labor Day Picnic

COLUMBIAN PARK,</h3

FOUGHT WITH ROPES

THE LASSO AS A DEADLY WEAPON IN
A COWBOY DUEL.

How Two Desperadoes Who Were Skilled In Horsemanship and Adepts In Flinging the Lariat Shut-
ted Off This Mortal Coil.

"I once witnessed a duel with lasso ropes between a Mexican and an American," said Joe Hampton. "It happened about 20 years ago, and it was about as exciting a piece of work as I ever saw. I was foreman at that time for the Seven Up (7 U P) horse ranch in Wyoming, and we were on our way from Sydney, Neb., with a band of mares that had been shipped from the Missouri to Sydney. We had to drive the animals overland to the home ranch.

"Well, I picked up an outfit of men around Sydney, seven Americans and three Mexicans, a tough lot. We started out, and when we got to the Big Cheyenne river, south of the Black Hills, we stopped to let the horses rest for a few days. There was one Mexican, Pedro Gonzales, about the most ill-natured and most quarrelsome man I ever saw. He fell out with an American by the name of Dick McAll, an all-around bad man. I knew Dick by reputation, and he had a bad record.

"Well, one day at dinner time Dick made some remarks about roping a Greaser down in Texas and hauling him across the prairie until he was worn out. The Mexican answered by saying that man must have been asleep or dead, for you could not rope a live man and do that. Dick jumped to his feet and pulled his gun, and Pedro did the same. I rushed between them and ordered them to put up their guns. The Mexican's black eyes shone like a rattlesnake's when about to strike, but he put the gun back in his belt, and Dick did the same.

"I knew there would be trouble, and how to avoid it was a question not easily solved. I ordered the horse wrangler to fetch up the saddle horses, for I intended to move on that afternoon. The Mexican spoke to Dick, and they walked off to one side and talked in a low tone for a few minutes. When the horses came up, I noticed both men saddled up their best horses.

"They both unwound their lasso ropes and stretched them out side by side. Dick's rope was about 45 feet long and Pedro's about 60 feet. Pedro drew his knife from his belt and cut his rope the exact length of Dick's. Then they coiled up their ropes carefully, and each man led his horse in opposite directions until they were about 100 yards apart. Then they mounted like a flash and rode toward each other.

"I stood holding my horse by the bridle and watched every move. I will never forget the look of hate and murder on the Mexican's face. His lips were apart, showing his white teeth, and a wicked smile seemed to play about his mouth. Dick's jaws were set tight, and a look of mingled fear and rage combined on his savage face.

"They rode slowly toward each other for about 50 yards, watching each other like a couple of caged panthers. Then they made a dash, and both ropes shot out like a streak of lightning. Both men dodged and escaped. In an instant they had gathered up their ropes and begun to circle around and around.

"I could hear the swish of their ropes as they swung them around their heads, each man trying to get some advantage. They charged back and forth, and finally both threw their ropes again. It was a close call for Dick, for the Mexican got his rope over Dick's head, but Dick threw it off before he could pull up the slack.

"In an instant Pedro had gathered up his rope and threw it again and caught Dick around the head and one arm. He drove the spurs into his horse and started across the prairie, but like a flash Dick's hand went to his pistol, and before the Mexican could pull him from his horse Dick sent a bullet through his head, and the Mexican fell to the ground dead.

"But Dick was jerked from his horse with terrible force, for the Mexican had made the end of his rope fast to the saddle horn. The Mexican's horse ran a short distance and then stopped, and before I could get to him one of the other Mexicans had ridden up and emptied his six shooter into Dick's body. He then put spurs to his horse and soon disappeared across the prairie, and that was the last I ever saw of him.

"The other Mexican told me that was the third duel of that kind that Pedro had fought and always got his man."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FASHIONS IN OVERALLS.

Correct Shade For This Season Is Golden Blue.

"All overalls look alike to chappies who pay \$15 apiece for their trousers," said a guest in the Grunewald lobby, in New Orleans, recently, "but you're badly mistaken if you imagine they offer no field for the exercise of taste. The average workingman is very particular about the cut, finish, trimmings and color of his overalls, and there are fashions in them the same as in anything else."

"The correct shade in overalls this

rain is 'golden blue.' It comes in denim goods and shows a deep blue ground with small yellow threads. There is also a crimson blue and a blue white, but they are not so swell. To be strictly in the swim your overalls should be golden blue, with double front, brass buttons and a cavalry seat. The cavalry seat is a foible that comes out of the west, like young Lochinvar, and is simply a good sized re-enforcement edged around with a double row of nice yellow thread. It is considered very chic. In duck overalls the prevalent colors for this season are grass green, black and what is called 'mode,' a sort of brown, very near the shade of the tropical uniform adopted by the government. Mode is strictly come in fault. Duck is chiefly affected by cowboys, but it is becoming more and more popular all through the south. A cowboy who would appear at a Texas function in anything but mode overalls, with flap pockets and double seams, would at once lose social caste. He would be known as a slovenly dresser, with no knowledge of those nice distinctions that are part of a polite education."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GERMAN VIEW OF OUR NAVY.

Naval Constructor Neudeck Praises American Ships and Men.

Naval Constructor George Neudeck of the imperial German navy was a passenger on the outgoing steamer Patricia, returning to his native country after serving two years and a half with the German squadron in the extreme east. In an interview with a New York Sun reporter just before his departure he praised in flattering terms the ships of the American navy and the men who have built them.

"As a result of my visits to all your great shipyards," he said, "I can say that the new ships now building for the navy are among the finest in the world, if they are not superior to all others, as I am sometimes inclined to think. The reason for the excellence of these ships and others that are ready I seek in the intelligence of your workmen and in the mechanical genius of the whole nation. Work is expensive here, but the result is better work and a greater feeling of responsibility on the part of the workmen who draw high wages. A secondary result of these conditions is that the workman has both incentive and opportunity to obtain a better education.

"I have only praise for the personnel of your navy. The marksmanship of the men I witnessed at Manila, and it was very good, and the officers maintain good discipline. But the man who stands ahead of all is Admiral Dewey, whom I consider one of the greatest captains who ever commanded a fleet. I put no belief whatever in the rumors about his remarks at Triest. I know him too well."

NEW HUNTING LODGE.

Sportsman's Cedar Counterpart of the Log Cabin of Pioneer Days.

William Bayard Cutting of New York city has about completed on Westbrook Farms, his country estate near Oakdale, N. Y., a hunting lodge constructed entirely of cedar logs. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, but on the inside they are rough hewn. In every detail the cabin is like those of the early settlers, says the New York Sun. The crevices are chinked with stones and mud mortar. Wooden pegs are used as hangers everywhere. The floor of the great room is earth. Here there is a big fireplace of rough stone. About are hung the irons, spits, pots and pans of pioneer days. A rough hewn table occupies the center of the room. Benches are used instead of chairs. The walls will be decorated with trophies of past and future chases.

There are sleeping apartments partitioned off from this room, the furniture of which corresponds to that of pioneer days. Mr. Cutting and his friends will use the cabin during the shooting season. The cabin will be occupied for the first time during the coming fall.

NEW RELIGIOUS SPECTACLE.

Drama Entitled "Zebedee" Accepted by Daniel Frohman.

Robley E. Heller of Abingdon, Ills., has written and published a drama entitled "Zebedee," a religious spectacular play, which has received the approval of Daniel Frohman of New York, who has notified Mr. Heller that he will accept the play.

It is based upon the life of Christ, and while it affords unlimited scenic display it is not on the order of "The Passion Play," says the New York Times.

The almost unknown character of the Zebedee of the Bible is brought out as a strong central character.

The author takes him through the scenes in a way to prove the divinity of Christ. Mr. Heller lived

for many years in Kansas and was at

the time of the Wichita boom a

wealthy man, the result of speculation,

but lost all.

Cats are held in great reverence in Persia. The shah alone has 50 of them, and each one has an attendant of its own, with a special room for meals. When the shah travels, the cats go also, being carried by men on horseback.

"The correct shade in overalls this

TARIFF TO BLAME.

NOT FOR TRUSTS, BUT FOR THIS COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

The Worst Enemies the Democrats Have Are the Facts of History, Which Disprove Their Prophetic Theories Regarding the Tariff.

Like a drowning man clutching at a straw, Democrats have sought comfort in the statement of Sugar King Havemeyer that "the tariff is the mother of trusts;" but it takes a larger straw than that to save them from the oblivion to which the voters cast them in 1895.

A few facts about Havemeyer are of interest in this connection. Havemeyer is a free trade Democrat, and bitterly opposed to the tariff, except when it is made in his favor, as was the Wilson free trade bill, which nearly ruined the country but put money in the pockets of the sugar trust. He is opposed to the present protective tariff law because it is building up the beet sugar industry in this country in competition with the trust. That is the real milk in the Havemeyer cocoanut.

The absurdity of taking Havemeyer's statement seriously is apparent from the fact that the three greatest trusts in the world have not a cent of tariff to protect them, viz: the sugar trust, the Standard Oil company and the rubber trust.

There is no tariff on gas, protecting the gas trusts; there is none on the electric light, heat and power concerns, yet there are 22 trusts of this nature. In Montana and Colorado, where coal is scarce, coal trusts are formed. There are trusts in compressed air, ice, manufacturers of articles patented in this country, none of which can be affected in the least degree by the tariff.

But it is true that the tariff is the mother of prosperity. It was said by the Democrats in 1895, that protection would build a Chinese wall around this country, keeping out the products of foreign countries and keeping our own in at the same time.

But facts play havoc with Democratic theories. In 1895 our exports were \$807,000,000; in 1896, \$882,000,000; in 1897, \$1,231,000,000, and when the full returns for 1898 are in, a still larger increase will undoubtedly be found. The Dingley tariff contributed to bring an increase of \$424,000,000 to the pockets of the American people—over the income from exports in 1895.

Democrats said that there was no use in putting a protective tariff on silk because silk factories could not be operated successfully in the United States. But facts are again their worst enemy. Last year we had 88 silk factories in operation, with a total of 699,308 spindles, 1,117 hand looms, 9,238 power looms and 3,401 machines, and the average number of weeks in operation was 51.

Years ago the Democrats said we could not make steel rails, pottery, tin and many other articles, but that they must come from abroad. Today we are making all these articles and the price is far lower than before they were protected. Under the Wilson free trade tariff in 1895 and 1896 our wage-earners were out of work and our mills idle. Now all that is changed, and Dingley tariff is responsible for a large part of it.

The tariff is not the mother of trusts, but it always has proved to be the mother of prosperity.

PROSPERITY MAKES MUSIC.

Paul Morton is authority for the statement that the Santa Fe road has shipped more pianos and organs over its lines into western territory in the last three months than have been shipped over that line since 1893. When the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are buying pianos there is something good the matter with these states. An Illinois firm has shipped 7,000 buggies and wagons to the state of Nebraska alone the last six months. Today the Erie road starts a daylight special placarded train for Binghamton, N. Y., the distributing point for 16 carloads of pianos and organs manufactured in Chicago. This is only a part of the indications of good times at hand. It is an example of the best news of the railways that there is today, and it is just such things as this that are making railroad men feel good.

Tom Reed is 60 years old. He has spent almost his lifetime in the public service. He is a man of splendid intellect. Above all, he is an honest man. He is worth less than \$100,000. W. J. Bryan is 40 years old. He has been in the public eye a few years. In 1896 he was worth less than \$25,000. By the testimony of his leading organ he is today worth \$200,000. Mark the difference.

Thomas Brackett Reed retires from public life after a long and honorable career that he may acquire a competence in his old age. W. J. Bryan is making \$75,000 a year as a public agitator, and he goes on. There is a great difference.

VACATION TRIPS.

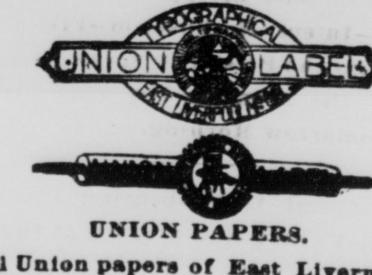
The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing car. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg Pa.

EXCURSIONS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.



UNION PAPERS.

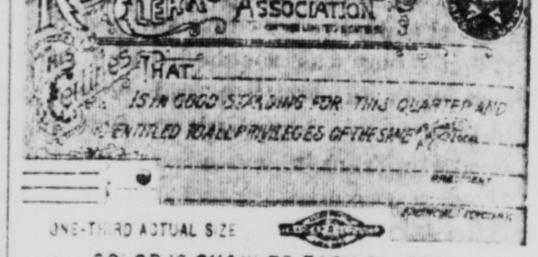
All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card

Ask for it when making your purchase.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER

Each card being monthly stamped in color, and every month a new property signed, and STAMPED with the number of the card.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



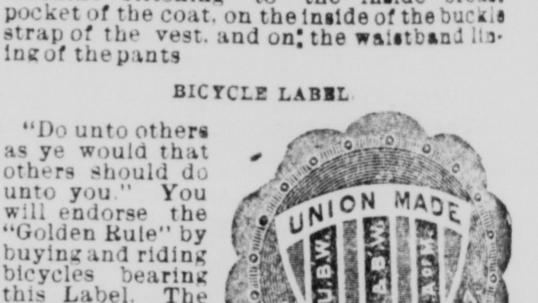
The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white paper.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

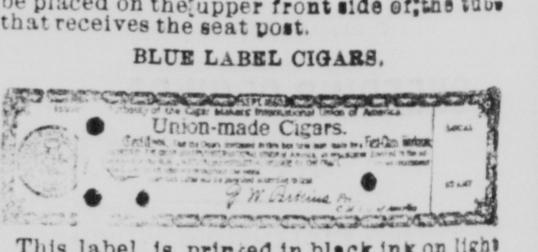
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pale green, bordered by gold.

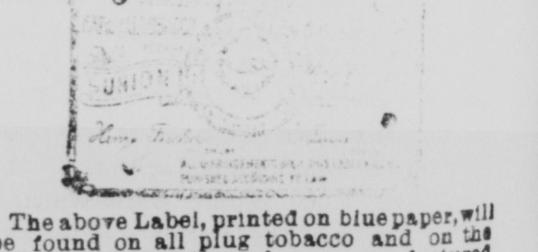
The label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



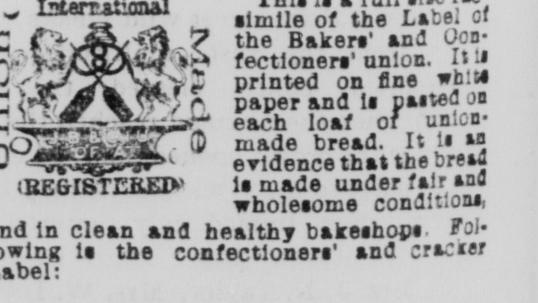
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



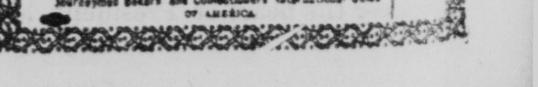
The above label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker label:



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"Well, I picked up an outfit of men around Sydney, seven Americans and three Mexicans, a tough lot. We started out, and when we got to the Big Cheyenne river, south of the Black Hills, we stopped to let the horses rest for a few days. There was one Mexican, Pedro Gonzales, about the most ill-natured and most quarrelsome man I ever saw. He fell out with an American by the name of Dick McAll, an all-around bad man. I knew Dick by reputation, and he had a bad record.

"Well, one day at dinner time Dick made some remarks about roping a Greaser down in Texas and hauling him across the prairie until he was worn out. The Mexican answered by saying that man must have been asleep or dead, for you could not rope a live man and do that. Dick jumped to his feet and pulled his gun, and Pedro did the same. I rushed between them and ordered them to put up their guns. The Mexican's black eyes shone like a rattlesnake's when about to strike, but he put the gun back in his belt, and Dick did the same.

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"They both unwound their lasso ropes and stretched them out side by side. Dick's rope was about 45 feet long and Pedro's about 60 feet. Pedro drew his knife from his belt and cut his rope the exact length of Dick's. Then they coiled up their ropes carefully, and each man led his horse in opposite directions until they were about 100 yards apart. Then they mounted like a flash and rode toward each other.

"I stood holding my horse by the bridle and watched every move. I will never forget the look of hate and murder on the Mexican's face. His lips were apart, showing his white teeth, and a wicked smile seemed to play about his mouth. Dick's jaws were set tight, and a look of mingled fear and rage combined on his savage face.

"They rode slowly toward each other for about 50 yards, watching each other like a couple of caged panthers. Then they made a dash, and both ropes shot out like a streak of lightning. Both men dodged and escaped. In an instant they had gathered up their ropes and begun to circle around and around.

"I could hear the swish of their ropes as they swung them around their heads, each man trying to get some advantage. They charged back and forth, and finally both threw their ropes again. It was a close call for Dick, for the Mexican got his rope over Dick's head, but Dick threw it off before he could pull up the slack.

"In an instant Pedro had gathered up his rope and threw it again and caught Dick around the head and one arm. He drove the spurs into his horse and started across the prairie, but like a flash Dick's hand went to his pistol and before the Mexican could pull him from his horse Dick sent a bullet through his head, and the Mexican fell to the ground dead.

"But Dick was jerked from his horse with terrible force, for the Mexican had made the end of his rope fast to the saddle horn. The Mexican's horse ran a short distance and then stopped, and before I could get to him one of the other Mexicans had ridden up and emptied his six shooter into Dick's body. He then put spurs to his horse and soon disappeared across the prairie, and that was the last I ever saw of him.

"The other Mexican told me that was the third duel of that kind that Pedro had fought and always got his man."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

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year is 'golden blue.' It comes in denim goods and shows a deep blue ground with small yellow threads. There is also a crimson blue and a blue white, but they are not so swell. To be strictly in the swim your overalls should be golden blue, with double front, brass buttons and a cavalry seat. The cavalry seat is a foil that comes out of the west, like young Lochinvar, and is simply a good sized reinforcement edged around with a double row of nice yellow thread. It is considered very chic. In duck overalls the prevalent colors for this season are grass green, black and what is called 'mode,' a sort of brown, very near the shade of the tropical uniform adopted by the government. 'Mode' is strictly come ill fault. Duck is chiefly affected by cowboys, but it is becoming more and more popular all through the south. A cowboy who would appear at a Texas function in anything but mode overalls, with flap pockets and double seams, would at once lose social caste. He would be known as a slovenly dresser, with no knowledge of those nice distinctions that are part of a polite education."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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"I have only praise for the personnel of your navy. The marksmanship of the men I witnessed at Manila, and it was very good, and the officers maintain good discipline. But the man who stands ahead of all is Admiral Dewey, whom I consider one of the greatest captains who ever commanded a fleet. I put no belief whatever in the rumors about his remarks at Triest. I know him too well."

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Years ago the Democrats said we could not make steel rails, pottery, tin and many other articles, but that they must come from abroad. Today we are making all these articles and the price is far lower than before they were protected. Under the Wilson free trade tariff in 1895 and 1896 our wage-earners were out of work and our mills idle. Now all that is changed, and Dingley tariff is responsible for a large part of it.

The tariff is not the mother of trusts, but it always has proved to be the mother of prosperity.

Prosperity Makes Music.

Paul Morton is authority for the statement that the Santa Fe road has shipped more pianos and organs over its lines into western territory in the last three months than have been shipped over that line since 1893. When the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are buying pianos there is something good the matter with these states. An Illinois firm has shipped 7,000 buggies and wagons to the state of Nebraska alone the last six months. Today the Erie road starts a daylight special placarded train for Binghamton, N. Y., the distributing point for 16 carloads of pianos and organs manufactured in Chicago. This is only a part of the indications of good times at hand. It is an example of the best news of the railways that there is today, and it is just such things as this that are making railroad men feel good.

Tom Reed is 60 years old. He has spent almost his lifetime in the public service. He is a man of splendid intellect. Above all, he is an honest man. He is worth less than \$100,000. W. J. Bryan is 40 years old. He has been in the public eye a few years. In 1896 he was worth less than \$25,000. By the testimony of his leading organ he is today worth \$200,000. Mark the difference.

Thomas Brackett Reed retires from public life after a long and honorable career that he may acquire a competence in his old age. W. J. Bryan is making \$75,000 a year as a public agitator, and he goes on. There is a great difference.

Vacation Trips.

The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing car. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg Pa.

Excursions to Niagara Falls.

Thursday, August 31, an opportunity will be offered the people of East Liverpool to visit Niagara Falls, the marvel of America, the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo, and make a trip on Lake Erie. The round trip fare will be \$4.50 from East Liverpool, good going on train at 2:49 p. m. central time, Thursday, August 31, and arrive at Buffalo and Niagara Falls next morning in time for breakfast. Berths on steamer 75c to \$1.25; rooms \$1.75 to \$2. Excursion tickets will be good returning five days including date of sale.

New Sunday Trains.

Under new schedule taking effect on Pennsylvania lines, C. & P. division, Sunday, July 23, a new train will be run regularly on Sundays between Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Bellaire. The train will leave Pittsburg union station 7:10 a. m., central time, arrive East Liverpool 9:02 a. m., Steubenville 10:06 a. m., Bellaire 11:15 a. m., central time; returning leave Bellaire 1 p. m., East Liverpool 3:07 p. m.

Excursion to Wheeling.

Sept. 4th to 8th, inclusive, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling, W. Va., via Pennsylvania lines for the State Fair and Exposition, return coupons valid until Saturday, Sept. 9. The exhibits, displays and exposition attractions at the West Virginia fair are the finest and best for interested persons and for the casual visitor.

Excursion to McDonald.

Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 for oil men's reunion and fair, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold from Wheeling, New Cumberland and immediate ticket stations to McDonald, Pa., good returning until Saturday, Sept. 2.

The First National Bank of East Liverpool, C.

President—DAVID BOYCE. Vice President—J. M. KELLY. Cashier—N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON. J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY. B. O. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON. JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000

Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

103 Washington Street

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO

Time table effective July 24, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

No. 6..... 2:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
No. 34..... 5:20 a. m. 7:25 a. m.
No. 36..... 11:45 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee. Ar. N. Lisbon. Ar. Galilee.

No. 9..... 8:30 a. m. 9:40 a. m.

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The tariff is not the mother of trusts, but it always has proved to be the mother of prosperity.

Prosperity Makes Music.

Paul Morton is authority for the statement that the Santa Fe road has shipped more pianos and organs over its lines into western territory in the last three months than have been shipped over that line since 1893. When the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are buying pianos there is something good the matter with these states. An Illinois firm has shipped 7,000 buggies and wagons to the state of Nebraska alone the last six months. Today the Erie road starts a daylight special placarded train for Binghamton, N. Y., the distributing point for 16 carloads of pianos and organs manufactured in Chicago. This is only a part of the indications of good times at hand. It is an example of the best news of the railways that there is today, and it is just such things as this that are making railroad men feel good.

Tom Reed is 60 years old. He has spent almost his lifetime in the public service. He is a man of splendid intellect. Above all, he is an honest man. He is worth less than \$100,000. W. J. Bryan is 40 years old. He has been in the public eye a few years. In 1896 he was worth less than \$25,000. By the testimony of his leading organ he is today worth \$200,000. Mark the difference.

Thomas Brackett Reed retires from public life after a long and honorable career that he may acquire a competence in his old age. W. J. Bryan is making \$75,000 a year as a public agitator, and he goes on. There is a great difference.

Vacation Trips.

The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. At Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing car. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg.

Excursions to Niagara Falls.

Thursday, August 31, an opportunity will be offered the people of East Liverpool to visit Niagara Falls, the marvel of America, the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo, and make a trip on Lake Erie. The round trip fare will be \$4.50 from East Liverpool, good going on train at 2:45 p. m. central time, Thursday, August 31, and arrive at Buffalo and Niagara Falls next morning in time for breakfast. Berths on steamer 75c to \$1.25; rooms \$1.75 to \$2. Excursion tickets will be good returning five days including date of sale.

New Sunday Trains.

Under new schedule taking effect on Pennsylvania lines, C. & P. division, Sunday, July 23, a new train will be run regularly on Sundays between Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Steubenville and Bellaire. The train will leave Pittsburg union station 7:10 a. m. central time, arrive East Liverpool 9:02 a. m., Steubenville 10:06 a. m., Bellaire 11:15 a. m., central time; returning leave Bellaire 1 p. m., East Liverpool 3:07 p. m.

Excursion to Wheeling.

Sept. 4th to 8th, inclusive, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling, W. Va., via Pennsylvania lines for the State Fair and Exposition, return coupons valid until Saturday, Sept. 9. The exhibits, displays and exposition attractions at the West Virginia fair are the finest and best for interested persons and for the casual visitor.

Excursion to McDonald.

Ang. 31 and Sept. 1 for oil men's reunion and fair, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold from Wheeling, New Cumberland and immediate ticket stations to McDonald, Pa., good returning until Saturday, Sept. 2.

The First National Bank of East Liverpool, C.

President—DAVID BOYCE. Vice President—J. M. KELLY. Cashier—N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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Time table effective July 24, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

No. 6	2:30 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
No. 34	6:20 a. m.	7:25 a. m.
No. 35	6:45 a. m.	2:00 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
8:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.
5:15 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	11:15 a. m.

Lv. N. Galilee. Ar. Lisbon.

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Connections at New Galilee.

Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wallsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

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"The Americans had gone to war to remedy a grievous state of things in Cuba, which had its parallel in the Philippines, and they would simply have stultified themselves before the world, if, while delivering the people of an island in the West Indies from unspeakable tyranny and misery, they had at the same time left a much larger population in the East Indies in a state of social and political misery equally deplorable with that which existed in the west. To have pursued such a course as is advocated by opponents of the present war would have been not only politically inconsistent and unwise to the last degree, but morally wrong from every point of view.

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"Still another question is asked: 'Why not, after expelling the Spaniards from the Philippines, leave the people of the islands alone in peace? Why meddle with them further? Why deprive them of the liberty of choice, which belongs to every people on earth? In other words, why not let them organize a government of their own and live under its protection?'

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time a bitter enmity would manifest itself even among the most civilized portions of the northern and central islands. At every hazard and every cost it becomes the solemn duty of the American people, a duty from which the civilized world will never absolve them, to put down all warlike opposition and give peace to the island of Luzon, and also provide for a good government throughout the whole archipelago.

"The war in which we are involved has been a great misfortune, but it could have hardly been avoided. After the event it is easy to be wise, and many men can point out measures which ought to have been taken and other measures which ought to have been avoided, but many things which look plain enough to every one now were not foreseen and could not have been foreseen.

"It was a great mistake on the part of the American consul at Singapore to bring Aguinaldo out of his retirement and send him up to Hongkong. It would have been wiser if he had been kept in mild restraint at the critical time when the Americans were preparing to assault the city of Manilla. It was a mistake if, as alleged, arms were put into the hands of the Filipinos before they had fully declared their intentions, that is, if it is true that arms were actually given them. On this question there seems to be a conflict of evidence.

"Various mistakes can be pointed out in connection with the plans adopted for dispersing the Filipino army, but, after all, it will perhaps become apparent in the end that the war into which we have so strangely been led was a necessity. No settlement would have been permanent which did not involve a full and final decision of the question of ultimate authority. In all oriental lands this question should be regarded as supreme. Any number of concessions may be made after the question of final authority has been fully settled.

"We have an illustration of this in Egypt at the present day. The Egyptians are administering their government, and nearly all kinds of public official duty is in their hands, but while everything is done in the name of the khedive, every man, woman and child in the country knows that the English authority is supreme. No one questions it, or will question it. If a doubt were raised in reference to this authority, confusion and discord would burst forth on every hand. No settlement of the Philippines can be regarded as satisfactory until some supreme authority is recognized everywhere.

"The only such authority that is possible will be that of the United States. Aguinaldo could never maintain such an authority, if he proclaimed it, nor could any other native of the islands. The Spaniards can never return. No European government would achieve better success than ours, if attempting to hold the islands. We have been strangely led there and must finish the task which has fallen to our lot.

"It is not my province to pass judgment on the military situation and I certainly think it becomes all thoughtful Americans to be very slow in criticising the operations of those in authority at a point so distant from our shores. The situation is in many respects unlike any other which has appeared in our history. The circumstances are very exceptional, and it could not be thought strange if those in authority sometimes seem to make mistakes.

"When I was in Manilla and had opportunities for talking freely with intelligent officers on the spot, I found that there were differences of opinion on many points, but that all realized the disadvantages under which they were compelled to labor, growing out of the strangeness of the situation from every point of view. It seems to me that our leaders are learning as rapidly as could be expected.

"One remark which I have felt constrained to make from the first has been that our government seemed to me to be overlooking the absolute necessity of training native soldiers under American officers, without a single week's delay. I am not aware that anything has been done in the direction yet, but it is not probable that the islands can be pacified without the aid of nimble-footed natives of the soil.

"It will probably be said that such soldiers could not be trusted. All history, however, proves the contrary. First in India, and in later years in all the tropical countries held by England and France it has been found to so train native soldiers who are inured to the peculiarities of the climate and are familiar with the conditions under which they must fight, that acting under foreign officers they render most effective service. I feel absolutely confident that this can be done in the Philippines and it ought to be attempted without any further delay.

"In any and every case there should be no mention of our retiring from the field. We did not seek this great responsibility, but it was thrust upon us. To retire now would be to shrink from

a manifest duty, to make a confession of national timidity, and to call down upon us as a nation the ridicule and contempt, if not indeed the execration of the civilized world.

"We have taken up our burden and we must carry it patiently and fulfill the task which the providence of God, as I verily believe, has thrust upon us. A few years hence the whole situation will wear a different aspect. Peace will be restored to those disturbed islands and a new career set before a people who have been carrying grievous burdens and suffering unspeakable wrongs for more than 300 years."

A "Crime" as a Blessing.

A lady who had been listening intently to a sermon, at the close of the service went to the preacher and said: "Pastor, I have received a terrible blessing from your awful good sermon this morning."

She did not stop to consider what the words "terrible" and "awful" mean. In like manner those who speak of the "crime of '73" do not appreciate what benefits to the people have followed in the wake of that alleged "crime."

For example: Wheat flour in 1872 cost \$1 for 18.18 lbs.; in 1897 30.30 lbs. could be purchased for \$1. Of rice \$1 would purchase 8.93 lbs. in 1872; but in 1897 it would buy 12.82 lbs. Roasting beef in 1872 could be bought at the rate of 5.20 lbs. for \$1, while in 1897 6.85 lbs. could be had for the same amount.

An alleged "crime" that so considerably reduces the cost of the commonest necessities of life is what most people would call a blessing.

The Court's Comment.

A Georgia justice of the peace, relates Case and Comment, once took upon himself to charge a jury as follows: "Gentlemen, this is a case which has been tried by me before, and I decided in favor of the defendant." As the jury took the hint and found for the defendant, just as the Justice had done before, although the evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of the plaintiff, the higher court refused to let the verdict stand. It also commented as follows:

"A justice of the peace is generally a man of consequence in his neighborhood. He writes the wills, draws the deeds and pulls the teeth of the people; also he performs divers surgical operations on the animals of his neighbors. The justice has played his part on the busy stage of life from the time of Mr. Justice Shallow down to the time of Mr. Justice Riggins. Who has not seen the gaping, listening crowd assembled around his honor, the justice, on tiptoe to catch the words of wisdom as they fell from his venerated lips?

"And still they gazed,
And still the wonder grew
That one small head
Could carry all he knew."

The Kind of a Piece It Was.

One evening at a social function where Sarasate was among the guests a young violinist had the bad taste to play one of Sarasate's compositions with variations of his own creation. The latter were inappropriate and in artistic and jarred upon the ears of all. The performer ended his work and made his way to Sarasate, doubtless expecting a word of recognition or praise. Sarasate said nothing, and the player finally asked, "I hope you recognize that piece?"

"Certainly," Sarasate promptly replied; "it was a piece of impudence."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Simple Fire Extinguisher.

In German varnish factories an easy way to extinguish a burning pan of oil has been found in the use of a fine meshed wire net. As soon as this covers the burning surface the iron wires conduct off the heat so rapidly that the gases can no longer flame. It is the principle of the Davy safety lamp and might be employed in various ways to extinguish burning gases.

God's Favors.

God multiplies His favors. Day by day and hour by hour they come trooping along according to existing need. So continuous and opportune are mercies and bounties that we too often take them as matter of course, attribute them to secondary causes and fail to trace them, with due intelligence and gratitude to their divine source. Never ought the Hand that feeds us and the Heart which responds in love, sympathy and kindness, be forgotten or unacknowledged. Goodness ever deserves recognition.—Presbyterian.

The Value of a Good Name.

Secure a good name to thyself by living virtuously and humbly, but let this good name be nursed abroad and never be brought home to look upon it. Let others use it for their own advantage. Let them speak of it if they please. But do not thou use it at all but as an instrument to do God glory and thy neighbor more advantage. Let thy face, like Moses', shine to others, but make no looking glass for thyself.—Jeremy Taylor.

There is a vast difference between the present great demand for beef and the demand for free soup kitchens during the Democratic administration.

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WE CAN'T TURN BACK

Bishop Thoburn on Our Duty
In the Philippines.

NO PATIENCE WITH "AUNTIES"

Famous Ohio Missionary Indignant
at Their Lack of Patriotism.

FACTS FEW AMERICANS UNDERSTAND

**Conditions in the Islands Exhaustively
Reviewed by One Who Has No Political Bias and a Convincing Statement
Made of the Reasons For the American People Going Forward With the Work of Establishing Peace.**

New York, Aug. 26.—(Special Correspondence.)—Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist church, one of the leading evangelical missionaries of the world, is spending a few days in New York before leaving for his diocese in the Orient. At long intervals the bishop makes a visit to his old home in Ohio. He has just spent a few weeks in the Buckeye state. He was born in eastern Ohio in 1836, went to India as a missionary in 1859, and was chosen missionary bishop of India and Malaya in 1888. He has written a book entitled "India and Malaya," which is an exhaustive study of the peoples and languages of his immense diocese. He has visited the Philippines a number of times within the past 15 years and has devoted much time to study of the Filipinos. His last visit was made this year, just previous to his return to America.

Bishop Thoburn is a quiet, unobtrusive man, a keen observer and scholar, and broad in his religious views. The Thoburn family is proud of its loyalty to the flag. Colonel Joseph Thoburn, a brother of the bishop, was killed in the civil war at the battle of Cedar Creek while leading a division including many Ohio men. His closest neighbor in the battle was Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes at the head of a division including the famous Twenty-third Ohio. Bishop Thoburn's wife is from Ross county.

Bishop Thoburn is intensely interested in the present controversy between the supporters of the policy of President McKinley and the so-called anti-expansionists. He has little patience with the "aunties." His eye kindles when he speaks of Old Glory proudly yet kindly floating at Manilla. He knows what he is talking about, and therefore the following statement given especially to the people of his native state on the eve of his journey to the far east is of immense value to all students of present conditions in the Philippines:

In reply to an inquiry the bishop said:

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manilla was a surprise to the whole world, and our worst enemies can not accuse our government of having deliberately declared war against Spain with a view to gaining possession of the Philippine islands.

"Those islands were so far away and had so long been under the close restraint of Spain that the world had for many years ceased to give them any attention, and when Admiral Dewey left Hongkong for Manilla, no doubt he did so for the sole and sufficient reason that a powerful Spanish fleet lay there, and that the Pacific coast of the United States would be exposed to grave danger, so long as that fleet was afloat in Pacific waters. This fact completely answers the question so often asked: "Why did the Americans go to Manilla?" Admiral Dewey would have been fatally negligent if he had not done so. It was his duty to protect the American ports on the Pacific coast, and the surest and most effective way of doing this was to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. This fleet chanced to be lying in the Bay of Manilla and this fact alone directed Admiral Dewey's course to that port.

"When this explanation is brought forward, many objectors ask why the admiral did not leave after accomplishing this purpose. 'Why did he not sail away?'—to quote the exact words in which the question is most frequently asked. To this it has been replied, very pointedly, that he had no sails, and his vessels could not leave by the aid of the winds, nor could he steam away, because he had not sufficient coal to carry him across the Pacific. If he had sought any friendly port on the Chinese coast, he would only have been permitted to remain in the harbor for 24 hours, and this time would not have been sufficient for him to lay in enough coal to carry his fleet to a Pacific port of the United States. If the Americans at an earlier day had taken the precaution to provide suit-

ble coaling stations for their navy, it would have been possible for her fleet to have sought shelter elsewhere, but this duty had been wholly neglected.

"We are next asked why, if they were obliged to remain, the Americans did not keep their vessels at anchor, without disturbing the people of Manilla.

"A child ought to know that this question is simply foolish. Some 20,000 Spanish soldiers were present on the shore and war had been declared between the American and Spanish nations. No fleet can lie quietly at peace with such an armed force within cannon range of them, and ignore a war which was going on between the two countries represented by the fleet, in the harbor and the soldiers on shore. It ought to be clear to the understanding of any child that hostile proceedings were inevitable under the circumstances. If Admiral Dewey had been supported by land forces he would undoubtedly have thought it his duty to capture the city of Manilla the day after destroying the fleet, and the whole world would have condemned him if he had failed to do so.

"It thus becomes clearly evident that the embarrassing situation in which the Americans found themselves placed at Manilla was inevitable from the very hour that war was declared against Spain. They could not have done less than they did do, and it is morally certain that if they had pursued the extraordinary course which their critics now advocate, and refrained from any hostile proceedings, the very men who now find fault with them would probably have been the first to censure them for their inactivity.

"A still more extraordinary question is asked, even by men who are sometimes called statesmen: "Why did the United States insist that the Philippine islands should be ceded to the American government when peace was made with Spain? Why did they not leave the islands in charge of Spain and let her settle her troubles as best she could?"

"It seems unreasonable that such an unreasonable question should be asked by intelligent men, but there are those—and they are not few in number—who persist in assuming that the United States had an option in this matter.

"The Americans had gone to war to remedy a grievous state of things in Cuba, which had its parallel in the Philippines, and they would simply have stultified themselves before the world, if, while delivering the people of an island in the West Indies from unspeakable tyranny and misery, they had at the same time left a much larger population in the East Indies in a state of social and political misery equally deplorable with that which existed in the west. To have pursued such a course as is advocated by opponents of the present war would have been not only politically inconsistent and unwise to the last degree, but morally wrong from every point of view.

The people of the Philippines had as much claim upon the Americans as the people of Cuba had, the only difference being that one people were near at hand and the others removed to the other side of the globe.

"Still another question is asked: 'Why not, after expelling the Spaniards from the Philippines, leave the people of the islands alone in peace? Why meddle with them further? Why deprive them of the liberty of choice, which belongs to every people on earth? In other words, why not let them organize a government of their own and live under its protection?'

"These questions involve several impossibilities. To leave the people of the Philippine islands to themselves would be to proclaim general anarchy for years and generations to come, and had such an attempt been made, the confusion which would have resulted, with all of its attendant bloodshed and misery, would have created such a spectacle that the whole civilized world would have execrated us.

"A great many extraordinary mistakes are made by writers and speakers when discussing this subject, owing to the very limited knowledge which the outside world possesses concerning the actual status of the people of the islands. It seems impossible for many intelligent persons to comprehend the fact that there are at least 80 different tribes or races of people inhabiting the Philippines. The islands as a whole have never been subjugated by Spain. Her title to many of the more southern islands has been only nominal.

"The class of persons known as the Filipinos belong almost exclusively to the Island of Luzon. They are by no means popular among the other islands, nor has Aguinaldo or any other man ever succeeded in winning the confidence of the islanders generally.

"Like all Mohammedan Malays, the people inhabiting the southern portions of the archipelago are treacherous, warlike and turbulent. In the more civilized islands inhabited by the Visaya race, the Filipinos constitute a very small minority, and if the parties were left to themselves in a short

time a bitter enmity would manifest itself even among the most civilized portions of the northern and central islands. At every hazard and every cost it becomes the solemn duty of the American people, a duty from which the civilized world will never absolve them, to put down all warlike opposition and give peace to the island of Luzon, and also provide for a good government throughout the whole archipelago.

"The war in which we are involved has been a great misfortune, but it could have hardly been avoided. After the event it is easy to be wise, and many men can point out measures which ought to have been taken and other measures which ought to have been avoided, but many things which look plain enough to every one now were not foreseen and could not have been foreseen.

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"We have an illustration of this in Egypt at the present day. The Egyptians are administering their government, and nearly all kinds of public official duty is in their hands, but while everything is done in the name of the khedive, every man, woman and child in the country knows that the English authority is supreme. No one questions it, or will question it. If a doubt were raised in reference to this authority, confusion and discord would burst forth on every hand. No settlement of the Philippines can be regarded as satisfactory until some supreme authority is recognized everywhere.

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Catalogue Work.

We are especially equipped for this class of printing. If we are underbid you are sure to be bitten in some manner; paper will not be up to standard, ink will be inferior and the composition and press-work executed in a slipshod manner. When we give you a price it is the lowest possible compatible with first class workmanship. It takes power folding, stitching and accurate paper cutting machinery to turn out this work. We are the only establishment in the city thus equipped. Others must use the implements endowed by nature. We have made a reputation for artistic catalogue work. Not necessary to go out of the city for this class of printing.

THE NEWS REVIEW
JOB DEPT.

STEEL ARCHES FELL.

Building Framework Tumbled Down In Chicago.

NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Two Men Are Missing—A Number of Employees Badly Injured, Four of Whom May Die—Some Seriously Hurt—Others Had Close Calls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing 33 tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground for some unexplained cause. It is known that nine lives were crushed out. Two persons are missing four are fatally injured and ten seriously.

The Dead.

Charles Walpot.

Edward Murray.

Frank Logan.

Stephen J. Thompson.

John Faray—given in former list as John Fay.

Richard Sherman.

Theodore Thorn.

LeRoy Fenner, workman from Toledo, O.

Al Norman, workman from Toledo.

Fatally Injured.

John Marshman, fractured skull and fractured right leg.

J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken.

Peter Pelerier, right arm off at shoulder, skull fractured.

John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

Missing and Believed to Be in the Ruins.

Edwin Swanson.

Injured, Not Serious.

Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley,

John Hawthorn, John J. Johnson,

David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer,

J. Flack, J. Hanson, Andrew Morrison.

Dead, 9; missing, 2; fatally injured, 4; injured, not seriously, 10.

All of the 12 arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed.

The steel contractors were the Pitts-

burg Bridge company of Pittsburg.

They were about ready to turn over the work, their part being finished, when the accident occurred. Some of the em-

ployees had narrow escapes.

AUTOMOBILES TO PARADE.

Newport Women Have Arranged One to Be Held at Night.

The automobile parade at Newport will be held on the evening of Sept. 7, immediately after the closing of the horse show at the Casino. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has completed all the arrangements, and every horseless carriage in Newport will be in line. Electrical mechanics are now engaged on elaborate designs for the decoration of the various vehicles, and the event promises to be unique, says the Philadelphia Press. It is the first of its kind ever attempted in any country.

The parade will start prepared for all possible accidents, and arrangements have been made to have a supply and repair wagon follow the vehicles to provide for all emergencies.

The start will be made from Belcourt,

the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs.

John R. Drexel, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Daisy Post,

Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Pen-

broke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,

Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs.

Foxhall Keene.

NEW BATTLEFIELD PARK.

It Will Take In Historic Ground Around Petersburg, Va.

A Petersburg (Va.) correspondent of

the Cleveland Plain Dealer writes:

The Petersburg National Battlefield park, for which congress will be asked to make an appropriation, will be located in front of Petersburg, in Prince George county. It will be three miles

long and a mile and a half in width

and will cover 3,040 acres. It will ex-

end from the Appomattox river on

the north to the Jerusalem plank road

on the south and west. It will be

bounded on the east by the original

Confederate works and on the west by

the last Confederate works. In the

intermediate lines will be included the

Federal works.

The park will contain a great many

of the original fortifications, which

are still in a good state of preser-

vation, including the crater and its ap-

proaches, Forts Sedgwick, Steadman

and Rice, which were Federal forts;

also batteries Nos. 5 and 9, which were

the most prominent of the Federal

lines and which did a great deal of the

shelling of Petersburg.

Kansas Forestry Exhibit at Paris.

A Galena (Kan.) dispatch to the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat states that Kan-

sas will furnish a forestry exhibit at

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CORN—Shelled yellow, No. 2, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; high mixed do, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38¢; mixed, 35¢ to 36¢; ear No. 2, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to high mixed, 37¢ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; mixed, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38¢; low mixed, 35¢ to 36¢.

OATS—No. 1 white, 27¢ to 28¢; No. 2 white, 26¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; extra No. 3, 25¢ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3, 24¢ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, new, \$11.25 to \$11.50; No. 2 timothy, \$10.75 to \$11.00; No. 3 timothy, \$9.00 to \$10.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$10.00 to \$10.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.00 to \$10.50; No. 1 prairie, \$8.50 to \$9.00; hay, \$7.50 to \$8.25; No. 1 timothy from country wagons, \$12.00 to \$12.50.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢ to 85¢ per pair; small, 60¢ to 70¢; spring chickens, 30¢ to 50¢ as to size; ducks, 40¢ to 50¢ per pair; turkeys, 8¢ to 10¢ per pound; geese, 7¢ to 8¢ per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound; spring 14¢ to 15¢; ducks, 13¢ to 14¢; turkeys, 14¢ to 15¢; geese, 10¢ to 11¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢ to 24¢; extra creamy, 23¢ to 24¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 19¢ to 20¢; country roll, 14¢ to 15¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢ to 11¢.

CHEDD—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10¢ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; three-quarters, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; New York state, full cream, new, 11¢ to 12¢; Wisconsin, 12¢ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; limburger, new, 10¢ to 11¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 13¢ to 16¢; southern, 13¢ to 14¢; 16¢ additional for candling.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; 125 loads; market steady on best cattle, others 10¢ to 15¢ lower. We quote: Extra, 55¢ to 55.50¢; prime, 55¢ to 60¢; good, 55¢ to 55.50¢; tidy, 50¢ to 55¢; fair, 45¢ to 50¢; good butchers, \$1.25 to \$1.40; common, \$1.10 to \$1.25; heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.75; oxen, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bulls and stags, \$2.50 to \$4.20; common to good fat cows, \$2.25 to \$4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00 to \$5.00; fair cows and springers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bovine cows, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 28 cars; market steady. We quote prices: Prime mediums and best Yorkers, \$4.00 to \$4.50; fair Yorkers, \$3.85 to \$4.00; heavy hogs, \$4.75 to \$4.80; pigs, \$4.70 to \$4.80; grisslers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; roughs, \$3.00 to \$4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light; 6 loads; market slow. Choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; good, \$4.10 to \$4.25; fair mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.00; common, \$1.50 to \$2.00; choice spring lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.40; common to good lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; veal calves, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy and thin, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 75¢ to 80¢; o. b. afloat spot; No. 1 northern, 75¢ to 80¢; o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¢ to 85¢; elevator; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 82¢ to 85¢ to arrive.

CATTLE—Spot market weak; No. 2, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 40¢; o. b. afloat and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ in elevator.

CATTLE—Market for good steers opened firm; others steady; closed easier on Chicago advices; bulls and cows, 10¢ to 15¢ lower; 3 cars unsold. Steers, \$4.60 to \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.00; bulls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.00; western, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm to a shade higher, except for common; lambs, 25¢ to 30¢ higher; 2 cars unsold. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$2.75; export wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bulls, \$2.00; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; culs, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

HOGS—Market slow and will sell lower.

M'LEAN IS CONFIDENT.

Renewed Claims Made After a Conference.

MOONEY TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

But the McLean men were said not to want him for permanent presiding officer—Killbourne still refused second place on the ticket.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 29.—John R. McLean and Colonel James Killbourne and all the other candidates for governor and other places on the state ticket are here. The preliminary meetings do not occur until 4 o'clock today and the convention does not convene until tomorrow. There is no change in the figures. The arrival of McLean has made his friends more enthusiastic and the arrival of Killbourne has made some of his friends more desperate. The other candidates for governor are not doing much except shaking hands, with the exception of Sherwood, who seems to be in line for second place. The McLean men are so confident of not less than 76 more than necessary on the first ballot that they are figuring on their running mates.

They prefer Colonel James Killbourne for lieutenant governor, but so far neither he nor his friends will concede the nomination to McLean or accept the second place. If the Killbourne men hold out, it is likely that the ticket will be McLean and Sherwood. The McLean leaders held a general conference and gave reassurances afterward of a majority of 76 over all together with claims of 17 sure and probably 18 of the 21 congressional districts. This would ensure them control of all the committees and absolute control of the convention. Judge William T. Mooney will be temporary chairman of the convention, but he is not wanted by the McLean men for permanent presiding officer.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair today; warmer in northwest portion; tomorrow threatening; probably showers; fresh east to south winds.

Ohio—Fair today; warmer in extreme southeast portion; tomorrow threatening; probably showers; fresh easterly winds.

Catalogue Work.

We are especially equipped for this class of printing. If we are underbid you are sure to be bitten in some manner; paper will not be up to standard, ink will be inferior and the composition and press-work executed in a slipshod manner. When we give you a price it is the lowest possible compatible with first class workmanship. It takes power folding, stitching and accurate paper cutting machinery to turn out this work. We are the only establishment in the city thus equipped. Others must use the implements endowed by nature. We have made a reputation for artistic catalogue work. Not necessary to go out of the city for this class of printing.

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Injured, Not Serious.

Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley, John Hawthorn, John J. Johnson, David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer, J. Flack, J. Hanson, Andrew Morrison.

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All of the 12 arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed. The steel contractors were the Pittsburgh Bridge company of Pittsburgh. They were about ready to turn over the work, their part being finished, when the accident occurred. Some of the employees had narrow escapes.

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The automobile parade at Newport will be held on the evening of Sept. 7, immediately after the closing of the horse show at the Casino. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has completed all the arrangements, and every horseless carriage in Newport will be in line. Electrical mechanics are now engaged on elaborate designs for the decoration of the various vehicles, and the event promises to be unique, says the Philadelphia Press. It is the first of its kind ever attempted in any country.

The parade will start prepared for all possible accidents, and arrangements have been made to have a supply and repair wagon follow the vehicles to provide for all emergencies. The start will be made from Belcourt, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and the procession will be led by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, with Mrs. Belmont on the left of the line. The run will be to Gray Craig, Mr. Belmont's farm, where all the participants will be entertained. Ladies will drive the automobiles going and returning from Gray Craig.

Among those who will be in line are Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

NEW BATTLEFIELD PARK.

It Will Take in Historic Ground Around Petersburg, Va.

A Petersburg (Va.) correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer writes: The Petersburg National Battlefield park, for which congress will be asked to make an appropriation, will be located in front of Petersburg, in Prince George county. It will be three miles long and a mile and a half in width and will cover 3,040 acres. It will extend from the Appomattox river on the north to the Jerusalem plank road on the south and west. It will be bounded on the east by the original Confederate works and on the west by the last Confederate works. In the intermediate lines will be included the Federal works.

The park will contain a great many of the original fortifications, which are still in a good state of preservation, including the crater and its approaches. Forts Sedgwick, Steadman and Rice, which were Federal forts; also batteries Nos. 5 and 9, which were the most prominent of the Federal lines and which did a great deal of the shelling of Petersburg.

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No. 1 clover mixed, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1 prairie, \$8.50@9.00.

GRASS—No. 1 white, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; extra No. 3, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 4, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢@85¢ per pair; small, 60¢@70¢; spring chickens, 75¢@85¢ per pair; turkeys, 50¢@60¢ to size; ducks, 40¢@50¢ per pair; turkeys, 8¢@10¢ per pound; geese, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Dressed—Chickens, old, 18¢@14¢ per pound; spring 14¢@12¢; ducks, 18¢@14¢; turkeys, 14¢@13¢; geese, 10¢@12¢.

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CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; three-quarters, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; New York full cream, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Wisconsin, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; hamburger, 10¢@12¢.

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James Baum, who spent some time recently trying to interest Wheeling capital in the starting of the Tiltonville pottery, stated yesterday that the first attempt failed, but another move was on foot. While he would not state how soon he would start the plant, it was hinted that the scheme was a go.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd, of this place who spent yesterday at the Mercy hospital in Pittsburgh returned home last evening. While there they visited Robert Morland, who fell from a moving train at Rochester last week and was seriously injured. He will be able to return to Liverpool within a few weeks.

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ggs for candling.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢@85¢ per pair; small, 60¢@70¢; spring chickens, 30¢@50¢, as to size; ducks, 40¢@50¢ per pair; turkeys, 89¢ per pound; geese, 7¢@8¢ per pound.

Dressed—Chickens, 13¢@14¢ per pound; spring 14¢@15¢; ducks, 13¢@14¢; turkeys, 14¢@15¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

BUTTER—Edin prints, 23¢@25¢; extra creamery, 22¢@23¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 19¢@20¢; country roll, 14¢@15¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢@11¢.

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EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

15TH YEAR. NO. 69.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

TWO CENTS

TENTH BOYS PLEASED.

Reception In Pittsburg Grand Beyond Expectation.

THE ENTHUSIASM RAN RAMPANT.

Crowds Probably the Greatest That Ever Visited the City—President McKinley Made a Remarkably Eloquent and Patriotic Speech.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Tenth boys, after their magnificent reception, have returned to their homes and are now private citizens, having dropped the pursuits of war and are ready to take up again the pursuits of peace. They and the prominent men who came to aid in the welcome pronounce the reception and entertainment given the boys startlingly beyond their expectation. The crowds were probably the greatest ever seen in Pittsburg. Visitors and native Pittsburgers figuratively took the boys to their bosoms. The meetings of heroes and relatives were marked by many scenes of touching pathos. Along the line of the parade the enthusiasm was almost unparalleled.

At one point near the reviewing stand the crowd broke through the police lines and embraced the boys in their excitement.

The Tenth men looked remarkably healthy for their experiences in the tropic.

There was comparatively little disorder and few accidents.

The exercises and dinner at Schenley park were never-to-be-forgotten occurrences. President McKinley's speech was one remarkably eloquent and patriotic. He said:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimates of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you, not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country, with many others of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exacted their victims.

They die not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had not part or patience with the men, few in number happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends.

They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and so I am here to express it.

The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000 men, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment were to be mustered out, with all of the regulars above 27,000, when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, with only 27,000 regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba or Porto Rico, or invalided home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them

to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said, "We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities." They did stay, cheerfully, uncompromisingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority, and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed.

Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California, California artillery; First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington, Wyoming battery. To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps and are still performing arduous service in the field.

Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1, in Manila bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action.

For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflicts, except in defense, pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their orders

to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly began. Our prayers go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of those distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

The government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line, and to future generations an example and an inspiration to duty.

Governor Stone's speech of welcome for the state was an eloquent one and contained a strong endorsement of the president's policy regarding the Philippines. Closing he said:

While we welcome you most heartily; while we speak of your bravery, your fortitude and your suffering, we must not forget that there are many places in your ranks that are vacant, and that many of the bravest among you are left behind. We know that across the hills in the neighboring county seat of Washington, the widow of Colonel Hawkins and his children are mourning with you the loss of one of the bravest and most skilled soldiers that ever fought for our flag. How glad we would all be if all who went out with you had been able to return in health and strength to receive the plaudits and gratitude of a grateful people, but that was not to be. War has its sorrows, and always some of the most courageous and best must perish. Our welcome to you is no less in honor to them.

Congressman Dalzell's speech of welcome for Western Pennsylvania was a notable one. He also presented the swords to officers and loving cup to Chaplain Hunter. His reference to the dead of the regiment was especially touching, of which he said:

But my friends, with our laurel we must twine the cypress. Not all of the Tenth are here. Some there are who, starting with hopes as bright and ambitions as high as yours, have answered to the cruel fortunes of war, and now fill soldiers' graves. All honor to their memory today! In the midst of these rejoicings we do not forget them. Rather do we remember them as crowned with honor far beyond ours to command, the honor which in all times and places has glorified and shall glorify, the names of those who have proved the truth of the maxim that "it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country."

Chief in that company of the dead is the figure of him who was your leader, in fact, as he was in name; veteran, soldier of two wars, for more than two decades colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the gallant Hawkins. Always in the forefront of the battle he was not deemed dead that death should claim him there.

Wearing the laurels of victory, having fought a good fight, having kept the faith, his face was turned homeward in eager expectation of the love and honors awaiting him in his native land. But other honors than ours awaited him. Not for him was the head of the column, the march, the martial music, the shouts of the multitude, but a soldier's shroud, a bannered bier and the tribute of a people's heartfelt sorrow. On the bosom of the great ocean, surrounded by loving followers, in the dark watches of the night, under the silent stars, he answered his last rollcall, was mustered out of the army of mortals into the army of the immortals to report to the Great Commander of us all. To borrow the words of another: "Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already on his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning."

In making the presentation speeches, he said:

Follow Pennsylvanians of the "Fighting Tenth," your fellow citizens of Western Pennsylvania do you honor this day. In token thereof they have asked me to tender to each of your commissioned officers a sword, and to him who, as your chaplain, was both priest and soldier, both tender and brave, a loving cup. I have never undertaken a more pleasing service. I need not waste words in enlarging upon a ceremony alike significant to those who give and those who take. Each of these swords bears the name of the receiver and this inscription:

"Presented by the Citizens of Western Pennsylvania In Recognition of Faithful Service In the Philippine Islands, 1898-1899."

These words are intended to perpetuate the remembrance of this day, and the gratitude of your countrymen for your services to your country and theirs. Made of American steel, they are, like yourselves, thoroughly American. They are products of your native hills, of the brawn and muscle, the skill and labor, of American workmen. They will speak to you of your work done in the cause of humanity and patriotism. To your children and your children's children they will be precious heirlooms in the days to come. And while they may never be unsheathed in grim-visaged war, they will ever remind you that soldierly virtues are as essential in time of peace as in time of war. High ideals, courage, love of order, defense of the right and hatred of the wrong, eternal vigilance, these are requisites of faithful citizenship in a republic and the safeguards of its liberties.

To you, sir, follower of the Prince of Peace, who yet for uprightness brought a sword I tender this loving cup. It bears this inscription:

"To Captain Joseph L. Hunter, Chaplain Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for Christian Duty and Loving Service to His Comrades in the Philippines, 1898-9."

It will serve to remind you of the days when you shared the soldier's camp, when your brave words were his inspiration, your tender words his consolation, your unselfish services his relief in time of danger and of pain, and your consistent life a daily call to higher things. Followed and encompassed by the love of your comrades, and of your admiring fellow-citizens, may all your ways be pleasant and your paths be peace."

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett said:

I thank the donors and the people of Western Pennsylvania in behalf of the officers and men for these testimonials of esteem. I regret that the one who was most worthy of this honor is not present.

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I thank the donors and the people of Western Pennsylvania in behalf of the officers and men for these testimonials of esteem. I regret that the one who was most worthy of this honor is not present.

, in common with every man in the regiment, feel that the death of Colonel Hawkins is the only alloy to the pleasure of this reception.

Colonel Hawkins was revered by every man in the regiment, he was a noble soldier, who knew no fear.

On the day Colonel Hawkins was informed that his malady was one from which he could not recover, and it was suggested that it would be better for him to return to the United States. Colonel Hawkins said: "No, I will not go back until the boys go. I promised their fathers and mothers to stay with them, and I intend to stay."

I thank the people of Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania for the splendid reception, the magnitude of which was entirely beyond the expectation of any man in the regiment; it makes me feel that the soldier ought to have done something more valiant or heroic in order to merit so much distinction. The regiment feels that they have many friends in Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania, but the splendid and patriotic demonstration that they have just witnessed surpassed their fondest dreams of glory.

Every man in the service of the United States appreciates from the bottom of his heart the message of congratulation sent after the battle by President McKinley.

Many of us had felt that the insurgents had been encouraged in their rebellion by the notice which was spread among them that many Americans were in sympathy with them, and it meant more to the soldiers than probably even the president himself anticipated, when they were informed through their chief that every favor which could be exacted by a great country would be used in their behalf. The soldiers at Manila did not think of policy of the government in this contest; they only felt that it was their duty to fight for their country's flag, as they were bound by their oath and allegiance.

It is especially gratifying to be welcomed on this occasion by the veterans of the Civil war. I, with all of the Tenth regiment, feel that no matter what we have accomplished we could never equal the achievements of those who fought in the '60s, since the Union itself was the monument of their valor. I feel, too, that these soldiers who, during the past two years have seen service only in camp, are entitled to as much credit as those who have been engaged in active campaigns, and when in the midst of battle the soldiers of the Tenth regiment always felt that their comrades of the other Pennsylvania regiments possessed the same courage to fight had the opportunity been offered, and if not present in person, in the conflict in the Philippines, that they were there in spirit.

A beautiful feature of the breakfast at New Brighton was that when the boys marched into the improvised dining room the 150 young ladies that acted as waiters sang "America," and each waved a small flag.

Every heart and voice seemed to be bowed down by the inspiration of the patriotism, gladness and duty. It took some time for the guests to march in. "America" was sung several times.



SOLDIERS HOME FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The tune was changed to "Rally 'Round the Flag" and "Red, White and Blue."

Every soldier was assigned a place. There was no friction, and, like the good soldiers they have been, they kept in line and knew just what to do. Before they sat down three cheers were suggested for New Brighton. The boys waved their well-worn hats and gave three cheers that made the old building shake. The cheers were followed by what is known as the Tenth yell.

When Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett and his staff marched in the singing was stopped long enough for the women to tender a greeting with a round of applause.

By the time the soldiers on board the first two sections had filed in there was much noise. Rev. C. L. E. Cartwright of the First Methodist Episcopal church offered a fervent, brief prayer. Major G. L. Eberhart, the first captain of Company B, made a brief address of welcome.

Dr. J. L. Shrodes of the legislative reception committee, on account of the absence of the chairman of the committee, Senator J. S. Brown, welcomed the boys on behalf of the state.

This finished the speechmaking, but before that many of the guests had started to eat, listening all the while.

When the men sat down there was a handsome boutonniere at each plate. They were the gifts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Alle-

gheny county. The women in charge, with smiles and dainty fingers, pinned the little emblems of recognition on the blouses of the soldiers.

Just before they had finished the committee passed along the tables and gave to each soldier a souvenir badge in commemoration of the first meal eaten on



FLOWERS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Pennsylvania soil on their return from the Philippines.

By the time the meal was finished the train had been placed in position in front of the building. It was then hurried off to Pittsburgh.

BERTILLON CONTRADICTED.

Expert Witnesses Tore His Testimony to Pieces—Dreyfus' Friends Had an Inning.

RENNES, France, Aug. 29.—The balance of the evidence at the session of the trial by court-martial of Dreyfus, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charavary, who had come to declare that he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1894 was against him and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who he affirmed was not the author of the bordereau.

His candid confession of error was received with murmurs of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Col. Jonaust's *patent* disapproval, when he solemnly added: "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Escherhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Col. Jonaust's acquiescence to Major Carriere's request that a Rogatory commission be instructed to take Col. Du Paty de Clam's deposition.

The initiative came purely from the government commissary, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross examination, which is the only thing worth having under the present circumstances; Du Paty de Clam being a witness for the prosecution, Major Carriere will simply prepare a list of questions which an examining magistrate will put to Du Paty de Clam at his residence and nobody supposes that the witness will be very much embarrassed by the interrogatives.

AN ORPHANAGE BURNED.

One of Ten Buildings Left, at Sparkill, N. Y.—Four Dead; Two Missing—Many Rescued.

SPARKILL, N. Y., N. Y., Aug. 29.—Fire destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage, entailing a loss of \$150,000 and caused the death of four persons.

The Dead:

Helen Brown, aged 6.
Emma Mackin, aged 7.
Jane, a pensioner, aged 70.
Mary Kath McCarthy, aged 20.

The Missing:

Threse Murphy, aged 16.
Mary Brown, aged 4.

The Seriously Injured:

Sister Sienna, shock and collapse.
Sister Marie, burns and concussion.
Sister Bertrand, concussion of the spine and shock.

Sister Katherine, arm broken.

Hannah Shea, leg broken.

Twenty-five inmates were injured by falls, jumps and burns; none seriously. That more lives were not lost was due to the heroism of the sisters and some of the older inmates. When the fire broke out the 400

THE EAST END.

THE BODY RECOVERED

Dynamite and Divers Employed to Bring Hanselman

TO THE TOP OF THE WATER

Work on a New Improvement at the Power House Commenced Yesterday Afternoon. Moulds Taken to the New Laughlin Pottery—Those Who Are Ill.

Although divers were employed and dynamite and seines were used the body of young James Hanselman was not recovered yesterday. From early morning until late at night and through the night the river was dragged but without locating the lost boy.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Thomas Weaver, who lives in a shantyboat, noticed a body floating down the river about 200 yards below the bridge. Weaver procured a skiff, caught the body and brought it to shore. The patrol was called and the dead boy's parents were notified. It was taken to West's undertaking rooms where it was prepared for burial. The arrangements for the funeral have not been completed although it is thought services will be held tomorrow afternoon.

At the home of the deceased boy all is sorrow. He was the brightest one in the family and friends from far and near spent yesterday at the home trying to console the bereaved parents.

WILL USE CONCRETE.

Force of Men Improving Property at the Power House Commenced Yesterday.

The street railway company yesterday placed a force of men at work improving the tracks and roadway at the power house. Councilman Marshall at a recent meeting spoke of this place and suggested that it be improved at once. The roadway at the southwest corner of the barn will be lowered at least 18 inches, and other parts of the road will be lowered from six to twelve inches. Concrete will be used and several other minor improvements will be added to the system of switches. The work will require the greater part of the week to be completed.

REMOVED MOULDS.

Work Making Ware at the Laughlin Plant Will Soon Start.

Yesterday afternoon several hundred moulds were taken from the Laughlin pottery to the new plant in East End. The work on the new building is progressing so rapidly that it is thought that the work of making ware will be but a matter of a few weeks.

Child Was Buried.

The eight-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, of Fire alley, who died Sunday morning, was interred in Riverview cemetery yesterday afternoon. The child had been ill for several weeks and before death came it worked in spasms.

On the Road.

George Stevenson, who has been night inspector at the power house for several months, has gone on the road as a motorman. The place made vacant at the barn will be filled by a Wellsville man.

Many Lots Sold.

Within the past week many real estate deals have been made among East End properties. So far 15 lots are reported as having changed owners.

Among the Sick.

Mrs. Ruben Austin, wife of Cashier Austin, of the freight office, is numbered among the sick.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finney, of St. George street, is ill.

Personals.

Miss Lizzie Borland, of Steubenville, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Frank Chambers on Mulberry street. She is a daughter of Reverend Borland who resided in Wellsville prior to his death a few years ago.

Mrs. Cowan and daughters are visiting friends in Beaver Falls.

Herbert Chambers will leave soon for Henderson, N. C., where he will assume the principalship of a colored school at that place.

Mrs. Aiken, of Toronto, who has been a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Travis for several days, returned to her home this morning.

PERSONAL NEWS.

Paragraphs About People Coming and Going and Those Who Are Sick.

F. E. Sebring was a Steubenville visitor today.

Rev. Walter Mansell spent the day at Bethany college on business.

Mrs. James Miller, of Pittsburgh, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Joseph Kaufman.

Mrs. Frederick and brother, Fred Lawrence, have returned from a trip to Canada.

S. Q. Hamilton, of Beaver, is spending several days in the city visiting relatives.

M. J. McGarry, J. C. Cain, John Hulme and Squire Manley are in Lisbon today on business.

Fred Lawrence, East Liverpool, spent Sunday with his parents in this city.—Salem Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weaver and daughter, of Washington street, spent the day in Salineville.

Irene Gifford left yesterday for Trenton where she will remain several weeks visiting friends.

Miss Lizzie Griggs, a teacher at the Third street building, is visiting her parents in Brownsville.

Mrs. Clarence Powell and sister, Miss Scharr, are spending several days in Cleveland visiting friends.

Mrs. William Jackson returned to Findlay this morning, after visiting friends here for several days.

Miss Flo Aiken spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. G. Y. Travis, of East Liverpool.—Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. E. D. Moore, who has been the guest of friends in Latrobe for several weeks, has returned to the city.

Miss Josephine Rigby will leave the latter part of the week for a visit to Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Miss Edna Leiper, of Philadelphia, is visiting friends in the city on her way home from an extended stay in Columbus.

John Bailey and George Irwin, of Steubenville, are spending several days in the city the guests of Robert Smurthwaite.

Miss Caroline Williams, of Canton, spent yesterday in this city visiting her father. She left this morning for Columbus.

Mrs. Kirk, of Bordman, O., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. James Shay for several days, returned to her home yesterday.

Miss Maggie Carroll returned to her home in East Liverpool today after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Lottie Lodge.—Toronto Tribune.

Mrs. Harsha and grandson, of this place, who have been spending the last nine months at Silver Lake, returned to the city last evening.

Mrs. Shaffer and children, of Bellevue, who have been guests at the home of Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Swift for the past week, left for their home this morning. She is the wife of Reverend Shaffer, president of the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Protestant church.

G. A. R. AT PHILADELPHIA.

Low Rates For Everybody via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of low rate excursion tickets to Philadelphia for the G. A. R. National encampment will commence Friday, Sept. 1, over Pennsylvania lines. For four days, Sept. 1, 2, 3, and 4, reduced rate tickets may be purchased over this route.

The advantages of traveling over America's standard railway system may be enjoyed by everybody who may wish to get the benefit of the low fare. In addition to special advantages in directness, solid roadbed, comfortable cars, etc., the Pennsylvania route offers:

No change of cars.

Daylight arrival at Philadelphia.

Tickets via Washington.

Stop-over at National Capital.

Tickets going one route, returning another.

Extension of limit on tickets, and every concession authorized for the encampment. For particulars apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

The Secret Dossier.

They looked at it and smelled of it
And turned it o'er and o'er;
They rolled it round from hand to hand
And sliced it up some more.
They tasted it with acids rare,
They held it to the light,
They looked at one another, and
They sighed. "It seems all right."

They plugged the keyhole up with tow,
They pulled the shades all down,
They put their heads together tight
And gave the thing a frown.
Again they started it around,
And when it ceased its flight,
They let it lie before them, and
They hissed. "It seems all right."

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRANSVAAL AND WAR.

Expert Engineer Tells of South African Republic's Affairs.

GRIEVANCES OF UITLANDERS.

J. W. REGAN, BACK FROM THE TRANSVAAL, DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS THAT HE THINKS NOTHING SHORT OF WAR CAN CURE—THREE QUESTIONS THAT ENGAGE DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION.

J. W. Regan, an expert mining engineer, who for the past year and a half has been making a careful study of the mining and governmental conditions of the Transvaal, is now in New York city. The prospect of war with England, Mr. Regan said recently to a New York Times reporter, at the time he left Johannesburg a few weeks ago was, according to the native Boers, very slight. It was expected by them that a compromise would be reached. The foreign element, however, earnestly hoped that it will come, for in it they see future prosperity.

"American sympathy may be naturally with the young republic," said Mr. Regan, "but 'republic,' as applied to the Transvaal, is a misnomer.

Chief Justice Kotze, recently deposited, told 'Oom Paul,' when asked about a certain matter, that it was unconstitutional, whereupon 'Oom Paul' promptly cut off his official head and placed on the bench an innocent old individual named Gregerorsky, whose idea of the proper administration of justice was to be in line with the president. With the departure of Kotze there departed all hope of justice upon the part of the uitlander.

"There are three questions that engage diplomatic attention—that of franchise, probably the most important; the question of dynamite and the railways.

"Until quite recently a man to hold office must have resided in the Transvaal for 14 years and be at the same time a member of the Dutch church. The uitlanders, who have created the wealth of the republic, are paying 90 per cent of the taxes and are practically without representation.

"The uitlanders hope for reforms through the franchise. Last presidential election, in the Witwatersrand, in which the census shows a white population of about 80,000, the returns showed but 1,303 votes cast.

"In regard to dynamite, it has been the policy of the government to grant an exclusive franchise to a Holland and German syndicate to make dynamite, the importation being illegal. They demand for it 75 shillings a case. An American firm offered to lay it down in the Transvaal in unlimited quantities at 45 shillings a case of 50 pounds. The mining industry uses about 400,000 cases annually. That means a loss of \$3,000,000 to the miners. The profit is too low to warrant working many low grade ore mines.

"The Netherlands Railway company holds the exclusive right to build and construct railways and also to fix its own rates. It charges from 8 to 15 cents per mile per ton for freight. Most of the mining machinery is brought from Chicago. The haul from Verding to Johannesburg, a distance of about 30 or 40 miles, is more expensive than the freight rates from Chicago to New York, about 900 miles.

"There are about 88,000 blacks there. They walk from 500 to 800 miles to reach the mines. They are forced to purchase a kind of badge or 'dog collar' and wear it, in addition to paying the government 50 cents a month. If they lose the dog collar or fail to pay the monthly tax, they are usually given 15 lashes and imprisoned a couple of months. The lash is called a 'sjambok,' pronounced 'shambuck,' and there is no mule whip made half so severe.

"The goldfields of the Transvaal are not found in rich deposits, as is thought, but their value lies in the great quantity of low grade, free milling ore, with an average of \$10.40 per ton. The cost of production is about \$5 per ton. Capital is at present wary, but if England succeeds in getting the reforms, the big rushes to the goldfields of California in 1849 and to Colorado later would be nothing in comparison. So sure are the present mines in their output that in England those who have control of trust money and estates are investing in them.

"Although the Boers do not anticipate war, yet while on my way home I spent several weeks in England, and from what I could learn there, active preparations are being made for war with the Transvaal. It is the universal opinion of those best posted, and those having at heart the best wishes for the ultimate success of the Transvaal as a republic, that nothing short of a war with England will remedy the situation."

Latin in Philadelphia.

A couple of old soldiers who for years have taken a great interest in Grand Army affairs recently walked the length of the Avenue of Fame on Broad street, in Philadelphia, and viewed with great interest the progress of the work. When they came to the in-

scription on one of the main columns, which is in Latin, the two had an animated discussion over its meaning. says the Philadelphia Record. Finally they appealed to an Irishman who was standing near. Slowly he looked the inscription over, squinting with one eye and then with the other, "D-u-l-e-c-e-t D-e-c-o-r-u-m-e-s-t P-r-o P-a-t-r-i-a M-o-r-i," he read. "Shure I don't know dhem firsh wurruds," he said, "but I think the lasht two mane a friend of mine who kapes a saloon down town. His right name do be Patrick Moore."

THE QUAIANT JAPANESE.

PECULIARITIES IN THEIR METHODS OF LIVING AND EATING.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high, narrow forehead and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed and their manners unquestionably charming.

They take little or no exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house.

To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless little dishes, which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chopsticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice and sweet biscuits.

"The honorable live fish" is sold by men who carry large water tubs from house to house and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish and replace the sadly mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

Eggs are cheap and plentiful. Bread is never used, so there is no necessity for an oven.

The great stand by is tea. A Japanese lady is seldom seen in her home without the quaint little tea tray by her side, and the inevitable pipe, containing one whiff of tobacco, which is in constant requisition.—Cornhill Magazine.

PRETTY CLEVER HORSE.

NEVER TIED BY ITS MASTER BECAUSE IT KNEW SO MUCH.

"You see that little horse over there," said Major Tom Williams, standing on the edge of the sidewalk viewing a small black pony. "That horse has more of the traditional horse sense than his size would show for." He continued, "Watch him."

The major whistled a few times, and the little horse, which was nibbling from a bale of hay on the sidewalk, raised his head and crossed the street. He brought the cart to which he was attached at a standstill just in front of the major.

"You see," said Major Williams, "that horse has an eye for distance. I couldn't have driven him better than that. That horse, too, is a natural scavenger. He will pick up anything he sees on the street, if he wants to eat it. I never hitch him when I get out of the team, and he goes the length of the block picking up banana peels, eating hay, corn or anything he takes a fancy to. When I want him, I only need to whistle."

At this point a large, white dog brushed against the major with a friendly wag of the tail.

"You never saw that dog kiss the pony, did you? Well, watch him."

Major Williams climbed into his cart, and, calling the dog, said, "Kiss him." Without a moment's hesitation the dog ran to the head of the horse, and, jumping several feet off the ground, "kissed" the pony several times.—New York Mail and Express.

LOOKING FOR IT.

There is a patent lawyer in town who has a number of very bright children, so bright, indeed, that their fun loving "dad" is invariably forgiven for telling "what my boy said" to the men in his office. Here is the latest:

"I've got a tool chest out at my house that would make a carpenter sick with envy. I've been buying tools for it for 20 years. Of course I never let the youngsters touch it."

"The other day my wife went up stairs and found 'Bookie,' my youngest, 2½ years old, monkeying with that chest. He had the lid up and his head thrust in under it."

"'Bookie,' said my wife, 'what are you looking for?'

"And the youngster, knowing he had been caught, looked up and with a twinkle in his eye said:

"'Lookin' for trouble!'"—Chicago News.

RATHER ADHESIVE.

"What a stingy fellow old Hardrocks is! By George, I'd hate to be built that way."

"What makes you think he is stingy?"

"I don't think it. He proves it every day! Do you know that old curmudgeon is so stingy that he goes out to lunch early, before his appetite comes on, so he can save money? It's a fact I've been watching him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

It is something besides bad air that makes a woman faint in a close theatre. A well woman wouldn't faint. The woman who easily grows faint and dizzy—who has palpitation of the heart—a "stuffy" feeling—hot flushes—nervous troubles, better look for the cause in her digestive system or in the distinctly feminine organism—maybe in both.

Women who are not quite well and don't know just what is the matter, and women who are really sick and don't know exactly what is the matter should write at once to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., stating their symptoms in detail. They will be advised by Dr. Pierce without charge.

Dr. Pierce, and for over thirty years has been chief consulting physician in the world-renowned Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

He has treated and cured more suffering women than any other physician in the world, and more of his "Favorite Prescription," for the correction and cure of all disorders and diseases of the feminine organs, except cancer, has been sold than of all other similar medicines.

SOUTH SIDE.

STARTED PUMP HOUSE

What Work Is Being Done at the Rolling Mill.

CHURCH LOTS WERE PURCHASED

A Coal Miner Comes From the South and Weds a Popular Southside Lady—A Hungarian Working on the Railroad Had His Head Cut at the Passenger Station.

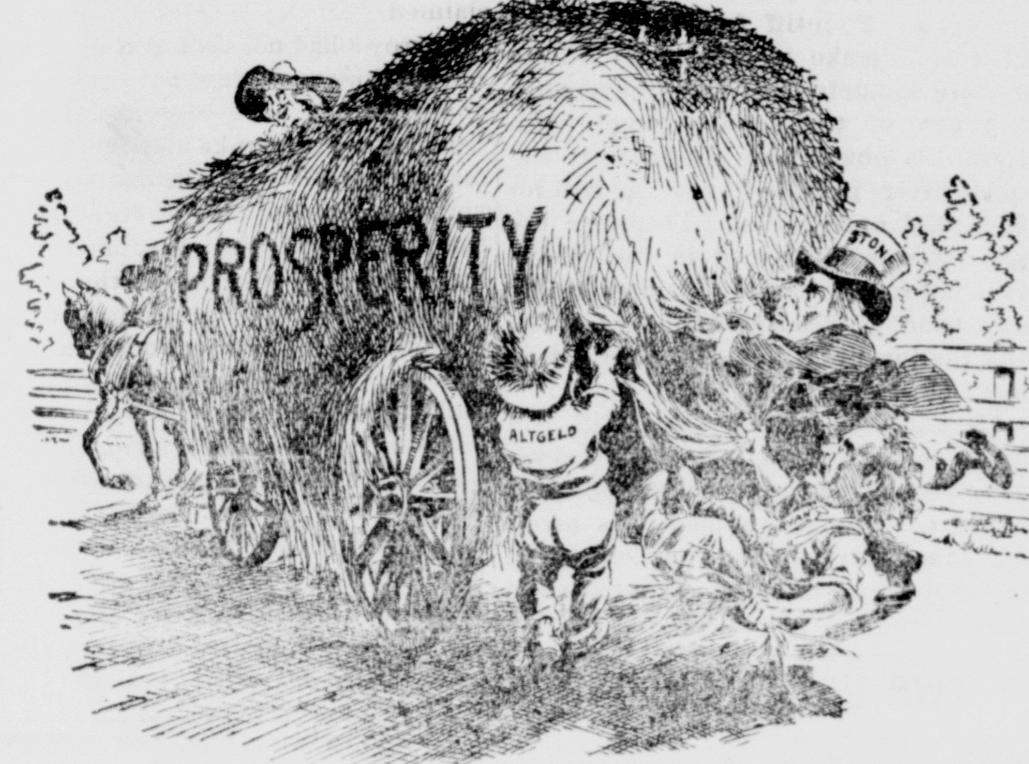
Yesterday a force of men began work on the river bank below the Chester rolling mill, excavating for the new pump station. This work will require at least two months to complete, as some parts of the work will prove very tedious. There are nine men now at work, and the construction of the foundation will commence probably by the last of the week.

Mrs. Oliver Bergman stated this morning that the main building would be under roof not later than next month as enough material has been delivered to the company to keep the present force of workmen busy for many weeks. The machinery has been shipped and the bills of lading are expected daily.

PAY YOUR TOLL.

Another Notice Has Been Posted on the Office of the Bridge.

Yesterday Receiver Samuel P. White,



ON THE WRONG END FOR A "HOLD-UP."

of the bridge company, posted a notice at the toll office calling attention to the fact that all tolls were now due. There is no reduction in the rates although many who travel the bridge expected there would be. Many complaints are heard from farmers about the high rates charged by the company for crossing the bridge with their teams and for this reason many farmers tie their horses on the other side and come to the city by foot.

BOUGHT THE LOTS.

First M. E. Church Will Build That Chapel In Chester.

Yesterday afternoon officials of the First M. E. church of Liverpool purchased two lots on the John Gardner farm, just east of the lots they intended to purchase from the Croxall estate. The lots cost \$675 and front on Carolina avenue. The work of building a chapel will probably be commenced this fall.

WERE MARRIED.

A Southside Lady Will Make Her Home In Dillonville.

Miss Emma Allison and Wallace Deyarmon, of Dillonville, were married last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barcus in Chester at 10 o'clock. Rev. Clark Crawford, of the First M. E. church, officiating.

Mr. Deyarmon is a coal miner and the happy couple left for their new home this morning, Mr. and Mrs. Barcus accompanying them.

CUT HIS HEAD.

Workman on the Railroad Injured at the Station Yesterday.

An intoxicated Hungarian with an unpronounceable name while waiting on a Pittsburgh train yesterday afternoon at the Second street station fell against the edge of a truck and sustained a bad cut on the back of his head. He said some one struck him, but those who saw the occurrence say the man fell over while sleeping.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

SOUTHSIDE NEWS.

Notes About People and Things Across the Ohio River.

During the storm Saturday many small bridges crossing runs in the Grant district were washed away.

Two Liverpool contractors had a heated argument in Chester yesterday.

Cyrus Hobbs and Enoch Riley are visiting friends in Pittsburg.

William Lendenen has commenced the erection of a cottage on the Croxall plat.

Miss Pearl Hilliard returned to her home from a stay in New Kensington yesterday.

W. C. Allison found a pocketbook yesterday. It contained some valuable papers.

Albert Fowler is numbered among those who are ill.

Five more carloads of brick were received at the mill yesterday.

Engineer Strauss and wife are visiting friends in Wheeling for several days.

The petition to the fourth assistant postmaster general to have the Mercer postoffice changed to Chester will not be sent away until all the workmen sign it.

Maine's Floating Island.

The town of Liberty has a floating island which is quite a natural curiosity. The island contains about 100 acres. It does not float around for the reason that there is not space for it to do so, but it rises 10 or 12 feet during the freshets of fall and spring and falls back to solid pasture land during the drought of summer. Spruce trees 50 feet tall grow upon it.—Bangor Whig and Courier.

THE BIG STORE, Wholesale Department.

IT'S NO BLUFF

the manufacturers are giving about being crowded with orders.

This early in the season 'tis difficult to get orders filled—later will be almost impossible.

Don't delay—let us have your orders now while we have the goods to supply you.

We believed this was coming and we loaded for it, and

THE BIG STORE,

THREE TIMES AS BIG

as it was two years ago, is filled to overflowing with saleable

Furniture, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Matting, Oil Cloths, Linoleums,

orders and can be shipped on a few hours' notice.

Don't monkey your time away and expect your goods in a hurry when the fall rush is on.

Get your store filled up for the trade is bound to come soon—in fact our own Retail trade is making us hustle already.

"We're warning you."

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

IF.

"If I were a man," the woman said,
"I'd make my mark ere I was dead;
I'd lead the world with a battle cry,
And I'd be famous ere I should die—
If I were a man."

"If I were a youth," the old man cried,
"I'd seize all chances, I'd go with the tide;
I'd win my way to the highest place
And stick to honor and seek his grace—
If I were a youth."

"If I were rich," the poor man thought,
"I'd give my all for the poor's support;
I'd open my door, and I'd open my heart,
And goodness and I would never part—
If I were rich."

And lo, if all these ifs came true,
The woman a man, the man a youth,
The poor man rich—then all in truth,
This world would be, when we got through,
Just as it is!

—James Oppenheim in New York Sun.

A WOMAN'S VETO.

Why a Certain Naval Appointment Was Never Confirmed.

An incident which occurred during the first Cleveland administration illustrates the good feeling existing between the newspaper men and the chief of the bureau of naval construction. A certain correspondent, who was on particularly intimate terms with the chief, called at his office and was received with unusual cordiality.

Calling the correspondent by his first name, the chief said: "Look here, Blank, I want you to do something for me. Mr. —'s appointment to a place in this department, after being fought through two congresses, has prevailed, has been signed by Secretary Whitney and only waits the signature of the president. You, of all men in Washington, can find out what action the president will take, and I think you know a way to prevent the document being signed."

The correspondent replied, "I think I know a way." He left the building and went for Miss —, who was at that time doing Washington society for the Associated Press. To her he told the story and explained what he wanted done.

Miss — obtained an audience with Mrs. Cleveland and told what she came for. Mrs. Cleveland went to the president's desk and singled out a paper with the remark, "There, I guess that is the one you mean." She then turned a corner of the document down and left it.

In the course of his work the president came to the paper and then, in a surprised tone, said to Secretary Lamont, "Dan, do you know anything about this appointment?"

Mr. Lamont did not know anything about it.

"Well," said the president, "Frances has evidently turned this down for a purpose. I guess it's all right." And the official signature was not attached.—Philadelphia Post.

No Birthplace.

A remark made by a 6-year-old boy on a certain occasion was the natural result of confusion in his small mind, but it caused amusement to the bystanders.

The house in which he had first seen the light of day had been torn down to make room for a wider street, and the little boy, holding fast to his father's hand, viewed the ruins with grief and amazement.

"Why, papa!" he cried sorrowfully. "Why, papa, I wasn't born anywhere now, was I?"—Youths' Companion.

The finest, purest and most nutritious animal jelly known is that made from elephants' tusks.

READY FOR DEALERS

orders and can be shipped on a few hours' notice.

Don't monkey your time away and expect your goods in a hurry when the fall rush is on.

Get your store filled up for the trade is bound to come soon—in fact our own Retail trade is making us hustle already.

"We're warning you."

THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOM

STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date productions.

INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL?

Sign Cards.

The following cards can be had at the NEWS REVIEW at 5c each:

For sale.

For rent.

Furnished room for rent.

Furnished rooms for rent.

Do not spit on the floor.

Do not spit on the carpet.

Positively no admittance.

Sewing.

Dressmaking.

Boarding.

Terms strictly cash.

They are neatly printed on tough cardboard, and are readable at quite a distance.

Change In Time of Trains.

Under a new schedule in effect July 28, passenger trains over the Pennsyl-

vania lines leave East Liverpool station as follows: For the east, daily, 4:01, 6:37, 11:15 a. m., 3:10, 7:00 p. m.; 3:07 p. m., Sunday only. For the west, daily, 12:33, 7:20, 9:06 a. m., 2:49, 6:14; 9:03 a. m., Sunday only. For particular information on the subject apply to A. Hill, ticket agent.

Ohio State Fair Excursions.

Sept. 4 to 8, inclusive, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus from Pennsylvania lines ticket stations in Ohio for the state fair; return coupons good until Saturday, Sept. 9.

FINE JOB WORK. The NEWS REVIEW job rooms are the best equipped in eastern Ohio, and we are consequently able to turn out large quantities of work on short notice.

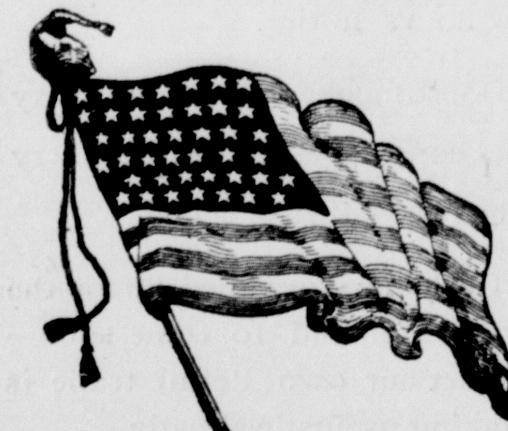
The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.



FOR PRESIDENT--Second Term.
WM. M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH
of Franklin.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL,
of Hamilton.
For Auditor of State,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble.
For Treasurer of State,
I. B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana.
For Attorney General,
J. M. SHEETS,
of Putnam.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion.
Member Board of Public Works,
F. A. HUFFMAN,
of Van Wert.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
FRANK B. ARCHER,
of Belmont.
Representative,
SAMUEL BUELL,
Probate Judge,
J. C. BOONE.
Clerk of Courts,
JOHN S. MCNUTT.
Sheriff,
SAMUEL D. NORAGON.
Treasurer,
CHARLES E. SMITH.
Recorder,
ED M. CROSHER.
Commissioner,
CHRIS BOWMAN.
Surveyor,
J. C. KELLY.
Infirmary Directors,
W. A. TARR, long term.
L. C. HOOPES, short term.

CONGRESSIONAL eloquence possibly put the jury into a trance.

BETWEEN old friends of the family and cousins some people are extremely fortunate.

COUNCIL has officially acquitted Grim and Whan, six to two, and committed political suicide by the same vote.

THE majority of council might just as well have saved the city the costs in the socalled police trials by returning their verdict before the hearing.

WELLSVILLE is honored by being only four miles from East Liverpool where they entertained the President. The car shops are now on the map.

By securing the East Liverpool council as a permanent petit jury the county courts can hereafter dispense with the formality of hearing evidence in cases.

THIS town is solid for expansion today. Every man in town felt a little bigger—except the majority of council who acquitted Whan and Grim yesterday.

BRYAN says the story that he's a rich man is a fake. He's only worth \$200,000. He neglects to say whether the fifty cent or the one hundred cent variety.

In view of the unanimous public approval of the decision on the Grim-Whan cases, the neglect of the populace to serenade the majority of council last night with red fire, rockets and a brass band, was probably due to the inclemency of the weather or—something.

EDITOR DOUGLASS, of the Salem News, who has been accused by the Salem Herald of hankering after the postoffice, counters neatly with the charge that Editor Kirby wants to get into the peni-

D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

Exchange Block, Fifth Street.

Remnant Sale This Week.

Dress Goods—

And odd lots of Dress goods in lengths suitable for skirts, waists or children's dresses, at remnant prices.

Shirt Waists—

Your choice of the shirt waists now for 45c, formerly 75c to \$2 each.

Plain black lawns, a few white and others colored, in the lot.

Summer Wrappers—

All at half early season's price. \$1.25 ones, 63c; \$1.75 ones, 88c; \$2 ones, \$1; \$2.75 ones, \$1.38.

Wash Skirts and Suits—

A few white P. K. suits left at \$1 each; also a few crash suits at the same price.

Umbrellas—

Two special lots, just new goods, one 89c, the other \$1.50. Both have steel rods, are 26 inch, fast black tops. You will find them well worth the money.

Parasols—

All at half price—some staples in white and colors. It would pay you to buy even though you did not use them this season.

Lot of towels at 25c, including damask towels with knotted fringe, huck towels and Turkish towels, bleached and unbleached, in extra large size, 25c.

White Crochet Quilts—

75c, \$1 and \$1.25—excellent values, new patterns, large sizes.

Wash Goods—

All colored dotted Swiss, dimities, lawns and P. K. at exactly half early season's price.

Remnants—

Of Canton flannel, table linens, calicoes, seersucker, lawns, ribbons, silks, at remnant prices.

New Goods—

Tailor made suits, dress goods, silk waists, ready made skirts and golf capes.

D. M. OGILVIE & CO.



For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.

stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, firm, healthy blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicose, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, &c. a box, 12 boxes (with good, as gold), \$6.00. Sent anywhere.

tentary—as steward in case McLean should buy the governorship.

THOSE witnesses who swore they saw Grim drink and Whan drunk can consider themselves set down as perjurers by the majority of council, if council paid any attention to their evidence at all.

THE PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the welcome accorded the President of the United States by the people of East Liverpool was the equal in enthusiasm and honor of any he has received anywhere. But the people of this city, aside from welcoming the chief magistrate of the nation, extend a more personal greeting to William McKinley, its former representative in the halls of congress, the author of the legislation which has made the city what it is today, and the life long friend

of its people. To the president of the United States and to William McKinley of Ohio and his noble wife, the News REVIEW, on behalf of this community, extends the heartiest welcome and the most earnest wishes for their pleasure during their visit to the Ceramic City.

COMPLIMENTED.

The NEWS REVIEW has been the recipient of many compliments from partisans of both sides for its accurate, impartial and complete report of the police trials. It was the only paper yesterday to report Officer Grim's evidence in detail, as fully as the evidence of the prosecution. The NEWS REVIEW is always fair and square, and friend and foe receive equal justice in its news column.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Charles F. Bough deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his action in the Grim-Whan cases. Although council saw fit, in pursuance of their usual policy of thwarting the mayor in his efforts to carry out the wishes of the people, to practically ignore the evidence, the public will not ignore it and will not forget it. Mayor Bough has done his duty in the premises; the majority of council have failed to do theirs. This, also, will be remembered by the public. The trials are over, but the judgment day has yet to come.

AN OUTRAGE.

Council has acquitted Whan and Grim but it need not flatter itself that an outraged public will acquit it. No more bare-faced disregard and contempt for public opinion and public decency has ever been seen in East Liverpool. The admissions of both officers on the stand convicted them of utter unfitness for the positions they hold. The shameless and brazen disregard of these admissions by a majority of council brands that majority as enemies of the public welfare, as men unworthy of anything from their fellow citizens but contempt.

Whan and Grim have been reinstated in office, but it is safe to say it will be a long, long time before the majority of council are reinstated in that body or in public confidence once the voters have a chance to speak.

THE BOND SALE.

The sale of \$41,000 of city street and road bonds yesterday at a premium of \$3,263 will relieve the financial condition of the city and enable the completion of much needed improvements. It is understood, however, that \$15,000 worth were 6 per cent bonds and the balance 4 per cent, and the question is asked if it was possible to sell \$26,000 at 4 per cent why not all?

Another question in connection with this issue was raised recently when President Peach intimated in council that money provided for certain purposes had been used for other purposes. It might be advisable for council to inquire into its right to use one fund for the purpose of another. The state law, it is believed, scarcely sanctions that. Taken all around, there is vast room for improvement in the handling of the city funds.

CLAIM \$2,000 DAMAGES

School Teacher and Lawyer Asserts He Was the Victim of Conspiracy.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Alva Baker, of Elkrum township, has filed a petition against William O. McCurdy, alleging that the defendant, without probable cause, charged the plaintiff before Justice Riley, Wellsville, with having attempted to provoke him to break the peace. Plaintiff further says that in order to make it difficult for him to procure bail defendant had him brought to a part of the county remote from plaintiff's home, and attempted to dissuade divers persons from going bail for plaintiff's appearance. Therefore the plaintiff was imprisoned in the Wellsville jail for 4½ hours. Plaintiff finally gave bond, waived a preliminary hearing and the jury failed to find an indictment against him.

He wants \$2,000. The plaintiff is a school teacher and a lawyer, and never before has been accused of disreputable conduct. The fact of plaintiff's arrest and imprisonment was published, and plaintiff claims he has been impaired in reputation.

TWO UNFORTUNATES

Were Fined by Mayor Bough This Morning--They Paid Up.

Robert Wilson was drunk and disorderly last evening when he was arrested by Officer Woods. He was fined \$10.60, paid the amount and was released.

Michael Nolan got \$9.60 for being drunk and was released after he put up the amount.

A man named Seibert told his troubles to the mayor this morning and wanted a man arrested for slandering him. He was told to go to an attorney.

Franc Balkey, Ed Buchheit, Charles Hutchinson, John Hadgett, John Wolfe, Sam Grove, Nick Eck and Frank Mason will all have hearings in a few days.

EXTREME CRUELTY, NEGLECT OF DUTY

The Causes For Which Mrs. Walker Seeks Divorce From Her Husband.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Eliza Ellen Walker, of East Liverpool, asks for a divorce from John S. Walker on the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty. They were married April 26, 1883, and have two children, aged 13 and 9 years. Mrs. Walker asks for custody of the children.

GEORGE CAREY

Played Several Games at Short For Minneapolis.

George Carey last week played three games at first for Minneapolis and three games at short. His record was 23 times at bat, four hits, 29 putouts, five assists and one error. A Minneapolis dispatch says:

"George Carey has filled every position this year excepting pitcher and catcher and he has done well at every post. George is now playing shortstop while Germany Smith is healing his shoulder. Carey's batting is wonderfully good."

Obtained Judgment.

LISBON, August 29.—[Special]—Bert Laughlin obtained judgment against E. M. McCord before Justice Hays in Wayne township for \$3.25. The case has been appealed to court.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonies bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WAS SHOT IN THE HEAD

William Burrows Attempted to Take His Life.

SAID HE WOULD DO IT

The Ball Entered the Right Side of the Head Near the Ear—Making a Bad Scalp Wound—Man Resting Easily at Noon and Will Recover.

Walter Burrows, aged about 70 years, residing on the California Hollow road near the stone bridge, shot himself through the head last evening at 6:05 o'clock. Suicide was the motive it is claimed.

Burrows had not been acting like he always does yesterday, but those in the house did not have any idea that he would attempt to take his life. In some manner he procured a 32 caliber revolver and placing it at the right side of the head near the ear, fired, the ball passing through the head. A physician was summoned and the wound was dressed. An examination proved the wound to be a slight one, and the man would recover.

Several days ago he intimated to his daughter that he would end his life, and it is thought he was brooding over his arrest of several days ago. At noon today Burrows was resting easily and he would be able to be out within a few days. The occurrence attracted a large crowd, and was investigated by Officer John Whan, who made a report of the affair to police headquarters.

S. J. Faulk was in Beaver on business today.



WANTED.

WANTED—Dining room girl. Apply to S. J. Martin's at once.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Must have experience and be competent. Good wages will be paid to a good girl. Apply to Mrs. J. E. McDonald, Thompson Place.

WANTED—A girl to learn telephone operating. Inquire at Central office between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Ben R. Little, Diamond.

WANTED—One ground layer and one flower cooper. Steady employment. Write giving references, to "Ford China company, Ford City, Pa."

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A three room house in Chester, West Va., by J. B. McKinnon, 111 Washington street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished and one furnished room, centrally located. Inquire of Charles Craft, at T. B. Murphy's.

FOR RENT—Three choice and very desirable located rooms, furnished; with or without board. Will rent as a whole or singly. Apply at NEWS REVIEW office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A five-room house on Ogden street for sale cheap; fine view; good location. Inquire at this office.

LOST.

LOST—Black, tan and white setter dog. Reward will be paid to person returning same to L. W. Healy, care street railway.

Money to Loan

—BY THE—

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.

In any amount from \$100 up. Call at the office, corner Fifth and Washington streets, for terms.

GREETED BY CHEERS

And Deafening Shrieks of Steam Whistles.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Arrived In East Liverpool at 11:12 Last Night—Intense Enthusiasm—Five Thousand and Hear the President Speak Near Midnight—The Program For This Evening and Tomorrow Morning.

The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived at the Second street station last night at 11:12 o'clock. Not since Company E arrived from Cuba has there such a crowd gathered about the station and the lower part of town. Early in the evening people commenced to gather at the station and when the whistle of the train was heard near Ralston's crossing a mighty cheer went up. The crowd was so great on the platform that the train was not stopped until Union street was reached. The carriages were in waiting and when the train came to a standstill the first man to alight from it was a secret service operator who accompanies the president on all his trips.

The spectators commenced to crowd about the carriages so the police were unable to keep the passage way clear and volunteers were called upon. The president and Mrs. McKinley with Col. John N. Taylor were driven hastily to the residence on Sixth street. It was the intention to have the carriages go together, but owing to so much smoke in the streets caused by the burning of red fire, the trip was made as quickly as possible. Mrs. McKinley's health being taken into consideration. The other members of the party were received at the home within a few minutes after the arrival of the President.

Chief Johnson, with Officers White and Whan, accompanied the carriage to the house.

THOSE IN CHARGE OF THE TRAIN.

Names of the Crew—Train Made a Record Breaking Trip From Pittsburgh.

The presidential train was scheduled to leave Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock, but owing to delays the start was not made until 55 minutes later. The trip required one hour and 17 minutes. It is a record that will hardly be equaled on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road again. The train was composed of engine 602, combination Pullman Atlantic and palace cars Patagonia and Cleopatra. The President occupied the last named coach.

The crew in charge of the special were: Engineer, Emmett McKinzie; fireman, John Monahan; conductor, Thomas Fletcher; brakeman, Charles Hallett. Chief Engineer Samuel D. Norogan, of Wellsville, piloted the train on the trip. After the baggage had been taken from the car the train was run on a siding at the foot of Broadway where it will remain until tomorrow.

CHEERING CROWDS AT TAYLOR HOUSE.

Fully 5,000 People Thronged the Streets to See the Party Alight There.

At the Taylor residence on Sixth street a large crowd began to gather early in the evening, and Haines' band gave a concert until the president and party arrived.

At 11 o'clock Sixth street was packed from the Diamond to Jackson street and at least 5,000 people were waiting to get a view of the nation's chief executive. When the carriage in which President and Mrs. McKinley and Col. John N. Taylor were seated turned the corner at Sixth street wild cheers went up from the vast multitude. The mounted police cleared the way and when the carriage reached the residence the crowd opened and permitted the party to alight without being jostled, and they immediately entered the house where they were welcomed by Mrs. J. N. Taylor, Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Miss Agatha Hard, of Wooster, and Miss Ethel Smith, of Washington. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the welcome was one that could not fail to cheer the heart of President McKinley.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The first carriage was followed almost immediately by one in which were seated Dr. Rixey and Mr. Barnes, and in the third carriage were George B. Cortelyou and W. L. Taylor.

The police had endeavored to keep the people from the lawn of Colonel Taylor but as soon as the party had all entered the house the crowd surged on the lawn and it was soon packed with a good natured crowd eager to get a sight of the President.

DELIGHTED BY HIS GREETING.

President McKinley Delivers a Short Address Complimenting the City.

President McKinley realized the wish of the people and after a few minutes stepped forth upon the veranda and for several minutes it was impossible to hear anything for the cheering. When it had become quiet the President said: "I am delighted with this cordial greeting and assure you it is a great pleasure to be here again among so many of my good friends.

"East Liverpool has made great strides in recent years. I think Colonel Taylor is a little conservative, but he puts the population at twenty thousand. I congratulate you upon your splendid growth and unquestioned prosperity. I remember a few years ago to have told you that you were so expanding that you were pushing back the hills about you. You are now covering these same hills with your residences, and you are expanding so greatly that Ohio is no longer big enough for you and you are going over to West Virginia. (Applause.) A splendid bridge now spans the river, and I am told you are building happy homes on that side.

"I congratulate you upon the condition of the country; not alone upon its prosperity, but also upon the patriotism of the country. We never had so much patriotism in the United States as we have today. We never had so many people devoted to our country and its flag as we have today, and that flag is dearer to us than it ever was before. [Cheers.] I do not forget when during the last year we went to war with Spain, the generous response of the country, 250,000 of the best young men of the country volunteering their services to fight, and die if need be, for the honor of our flag [continued cheering] and the nation. Nor can I forget that this city of East Liverpool contributed one of the companies to the gallant Eighth Ohio, that did service in front of Santiago. [Applause.]

"Grateful to you for this more than generous greeting, I assure you that coming to East Liverpool awakens tender memories; and looking into your faces touches my very heart strings, and awakens recollections of early friendship. Wishing for you at all times all good things, I bid you good night."

After he had concluded, the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the large crowd slowly dispersed, but the noise was kept up on the streets almost the entire night.

Mrs. McKinley was considerably tired when the party reached here and retired almost immediately. President McKinley, after his address, spent a short time talking to the members of the Taylor family and then retired.

THE PROGRAM FOR TONIGHT

The Formal Welcome on Behalf of the City Will Be Held This Evening.

The police service was excellent and scattered through the crowd in Sixth street were many officers and detectives.

President and Mrs. McKinley arose early this morning much refreshed, and after breakfast in company with Col. Taylor took a short drive around the

city. The carriage in which they were seated is the old McKinley family carriage which the President used at Canton and which was presented to Colonel Taylor by the President.

George B. Cortelyou, Doctor Rixey and Mr. Barnes in company with W. L. Taylor also spent the morning in viewing the scenery about the city.

A few remarks will be made by Congressman Taylor about 8 o'clock this evening welcoming the president on behalf of the council and the people. The president is somewhat fatigued from his journey and his participation in the celebration at Pittsburgh, and it is not expected that he will make an address, but it is not unlikely he will briefly respond expressing his pleasure at meeting again his old friends of East Liverpool.

While Mrs. McKinley has improved somewhat from the illness which followed her New England trip, and she has been much benefitted by her stay on Lake Champlain and elsewhere, but still feels the need of rest and will remain quietly at the home of their host, except that possibly she may accompany the president on some of the pleasant drives that have been planned for the president and herself by Colonel Taylor.

The party will leave here at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning for Canton.

CHANGED HANDS.

Stock Company Takes Hold of the Lisbon Buckeye State.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Some surprise was occasioned last evening by the announcement that the Buckeye State is about to pass into other hands. Incorporation papers preliminary to the organization of the Buckeye State Printing and Publishing company were filed yesterday with the secretary of state. The incorporators are A. R. Bell, J. F. Deemer, John M. Elliott, Lodge Riddle and Geo. T. Ferrall. The capital stock is \$7,500. The paper will be continued as a Republican organ.

FROM CLEVELAND.

S. D. Sanor Talked to the President Today About a Soldier.

Stephen D. Sanor, formerly superintendent of the schools of this city, arrived here last evening for the purpose of obtaining the influence of President McKinley to have Corporal Benjamin Oswald, Company I, Twenty-second U. S. I., now in the Philippines, discharged. Mr. Sanor presented a letter to the President on the matter which defined clearly the case of the soldier. If successful the letter will be forwarded to the war department at once.

A ROBBERY.

The residence of Robert Walters on Second street near Market, was entered by thieves last night. They gained an entrance by breaking a back window. As the family is in Chicago no estimate of the loss can be made.

CITY TRANSFERS.

East Liverpool Real Estate Deals Recorded.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—The following transfers have been recorded. Eva F. Northrop to Ida Gannon, lot 125, Salem, \$850; Geo. Esensuth and wife to Charles A. Fowler, lot 941, East Liverpool, \$2,100; Nathan Burlingame to Abraham L. Burlingame, part of lot 2,327, East Liverpool, \$600.

The O. K. Band Coming.

The Ohio and Kentucky Divisional band will conduct a special campaign at the Salvation Army barracks, beginning Thursday and continuing over Sunday. This band is composed of ten young men who have been very successful in other places. The local corps is fortunate in securing their services. Captain Hinkle lately stationed at this place, is at present a member of the band. Everybody is invited to attend. There will be meetings afternoon and evening each day. Capt. E. S. Niles would be glad to receive assistance from those in sympathy to help bear the expense of the meeting.

Reilly Must Pay.

Judge I. H. Taylor, Carroll county, has refused to grant a new trial in the case of I. B. Cameron, as treasurer of Columbiana county, against Gen. J. W. Reilly for \$43,000, back taxes and interest, decided by county court for plaintiff.

Tonight's Show.

"A Man of Mystery," an hypnotic play, guaranteed not to put the audience asleep, appears at the Grand tonight.

A CHANGE IN THE FORCE

Davidson and McMillan Have Retired.

GRIM AND WHAN ON DUTY

The Change Was Made Last Night—The Police Cases Are at an End as Far as the Mayor Is Concerned—He Will Present New Appointments.

Special Officers Davidson and McMillan last evening severed their connection with the police force, and Grim and Whan went on duty.

After the verdicts in the trials were rendered yesterday afternoon, Mayor Bough, Solicitor McGarry and Judge Wells held a conference and arrived at the conclusion that the cases were at an end as far as they were concerned.

Mayor Bough this morning said: "I am not surprised at the result. I have done my duty and as far as I am concerned it is at an end. I will submit my appointments at the next meeting of council."

It is probable the cases are not at end, as Attorney A. H. Clark this morning said that Officers Whan and Grim would ask that their salaries be paid from the time they were suspended, May 24, until the present time. It is not known whether council will pay the amount, but if they do it is probable the cases will get in common pleas court.

The exact cost in the two hearings is not known as Clerk Hanley when asked about it didn't seem to know. It is thought they will amount to about \$50.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

All members and directors of the Hospital association will meet at Y. M. C. A. rooms on Wednesday evening, Aug. 30, at 7:30. ROBERT HALL, President.

The Wise Man.

The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the best have foibles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with and perhaps pitied. Who is perfect? Who does not need forbearance and forgiveness?—Samuel Smiles.

The flesh of young giraffe, especially that of a young cow, is extremely good, somewhat like veal, with a gamelike flavor. The tongue, from 18 to 20 inches long, is also very good. But the marrow bones afford the greatest luxury to the South African hunter.

Lisbon's Lecture.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Rev. E. J. Carter, of Pittsburgh, the celebrated colored orator, lectured in the court room last evening on "The Negro as He Was, Is and Should Be."

Came to a Better Town.

The only regrettable thing is that McKinley should have to leave a place like this to go to a one-horse town like East Liverpool.—Pittsburg Leader.

Severed an Artery.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Devere Duell, 11 years of age, had an artery in his left wrist cut at the tin mill this morning by tin falling upon it.

Marriage Licenses.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—[Special]—Marriage license has been issued to Rufus Dorsey and Isabella Jones, both of East Liverpool.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. A. J. Johnson and children, of Second street, are spending several days with friends in the country near Palestine.

—Felix McKnight, a well known cornetist of Pittsburg, is seriously ill at the home of Thomas Cannon, Sixth street.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Gaston and a party of friends went to East Liverpool today on the yacht Francis.—Steubenville Herald-Star.

—George Mount and daughter returned from Tarentum last evening where they attended the funeral of a brother of Mr. Mount.

—Mrs. Evans, of East St. Louis, who has been visiting her son, Peter Evans, of May street, for several days has returned to her home.

—Misses Lizzie and Nellie Kennedy of East Liverpool, are visiting Miss Lizzie Curnyan, of North Hill.—Steubenville Herald-Star.

—Dr. R. J. Phillips and family, of Knoxville, Pittsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of Pittsburg, are guests at the home of James Campbell, near Calcutta.

THE HORSE COLORER.

In Race Track Parlance He Is a "Ringer Preparer."

"See that man who just went out?" asked a blacksmith, referring to a middle aged man who had left the shop a moment before.

"Well, he's the greatest horse colorer in the country and the only man who has got the business down to perfection."

"A horse colorer? What kind of a profession is that? Never heard of it before."

"Well, the business ain't generally known to the public, but nowadays the horse colorer is the whole thing in racing circles. For some time there has been an opening for a clever horse colorer, and the man who just went out has made a good many thousand dollars during the past few years working around race tracks.

"Of course, you know that the outlawing rules on the race track are pretty strict, and it has become very difficult to start a 'ringer' on any track. A 'ringer,' you know, is a good horse made to appear like an old skunk, so that he can be entered in the slower races.

"This professional colorer is nothing more nor less than a 'ringer preparer,' and he's got the slickest methods you can imagine. He can take a bay mare into his barn and within 24 hours bring her out as white as snow or jet black, just as you please. The old fashioned way of coloring horses was done by a liberal use of paint, but I've known it to go pretty hard with owners when their colored horses happened to be caught in a shower.

"The new method is fully known only to this one man, but he says that he uses some kind of chemicals and can give any color to any horse. He can give a black horse white feet and turn a sorrel into a dapple gray on very short notice. In another 24 hours he can bring back the original color of the horse. He charges \$25 a transformation."—Chicago Democrat.

Sleep.

Some doctors believe that a man has just so many hours to be awake, and that the more of them he uses up in a day the shorter his life will be. A man might live to be 200 if he could sleep most of the time. The proper way to economize time, therefore, is to sleep when there is nothing better to do.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Boston Boy's Grief.

Mother—Why do you weep so, Emerson?

* Little Emerson—Because Waldo Smith informs me that he is to take up the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics next week, and papa refuses to let me begin until I am 5 years old.—San Francisco Examiner.

Climax of Culture.

"What is a cosmopolitan?"

"He's a man who can go all around the world without buying a souvenir spoon."—Chicago Record.

Amusements.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

One : Night : Only, TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

This season's sensation.

A Man of Mystery.

The Rescue, The Retribution, Devil's Kitchen, East River, New York, All Special Scenery, Up-to-Date Specialties.

Prices, 25, 35. 50, and 75.

Seats on sale at Reed's Drug Store.

Grand Labor Day Picnic

COLUMBIAN PARK,

East Liverpool, September 4th.</p

FOUGHT WITH ROPES

THE LASSO AS A DEADLY WEAPON IN A COWBOY DUEL.

How Two Desperadoes Who Were Skilled In Horsemanship and Adepts in Flinging the Lariat Shuffled Off This Mortal Coil.

"I once witnessed a duel with lasso ropes between a Mexican and an American," said Joe Hampton. "It happened about 20 years ago, and it was about as exciting a piece of work as I ever saw. I was foreman at that time for the Seven Up (7 U P) horse ranch in Wyoming, and we were on our way from Sydney, Neb., with a band of mares that had been shipped from the Missouri to Sydney. We had to drive the animals overland to the home ranch.

"Well, I picked up an outfit of men around Sydney, seven Americans and three Mexicans, a tough lot. We started out, and when we got to the Big Cheyenne river, south of the Black Hills, we stopped to let the horses rest for a few days. There was one Mexican, Pedro Gonzales, about the most ill-natured and most quarrelsome man I ever saw. He fell out with an American by the name of Dick McAll, an all-around bad man. I knew Dick by reputation, and he had a bad record.

"Well, one day at dinner time Dick made some remarks about roping a Greaser down in Texas and hauling him across the prairie until he was worn out. The Mexican answered by saying that man must have been asleep or dead, for you could not rope a live man and do that. Dick jumped to his feet and pulled his gun, and Pedro did the same. I rushed between them and ordered them to put up their guns. The Mexican's black eyes shone like a rattlesnake's when about to strike, but he put the gun back in his belt, and Dick did the same.

"I knew there would be trouble, and how to avoid it was a question not easily solved. I ordered the horse wrangler to fetch up the saddle horses, for I intended to move on that afternoon. The Mexican spoke to Dick, and they walked off to one side and talked in a low tone for a few minutes. When the horses came up, I noticed both men saddled up their best horses.

"They both unwound their lasso ropes and stretched them out side by side. Dick's rope was about 45 feet long and Pedro's about 60 feet. Pedro drew his knife from his belt and cut his rope the exact length of Dick's. Then they coiled up their ropes carefully, and each man led his horse in opposite directions until they were about 100 yards apart. Then they mounted like a flash and rode toward each other.

"I stood holding my horse by the bridle and watched every move. I will never forget the look of hate and murder on the Mexican's face. His lips were apart, showing his white teeth, and a wicked smile seemed to play about his mouth. Dick's jaws were set tight, and a look of mingled fear and rage combined on his savage face.

"They rode slowly toward each other for about 50 yards, watching each other like a couple of caged panthers. Then they made a dash, and both ropes shot out like a streak of lightning. Both men dodged and escaped. In an instant they had gathered up their ropes and begun to circle around and around.

"I could hear the swish of their ropes as they swung them around their heads, each man trying to get some advantage. They charged back and forth, and finally both threw their ropes again. It was a close call for Dick, for the Mexican got his rope over Dick's head, but Dick threw it off before he could pull up the slack.

"In an instant Pedro had gathered up his rope and threw it again and caught Dick around the head and one arm. He drove the spurs into his horse and started across the prairie, but like a flash Dick's hand went to his pistol, and before the Mexican could pull him from his horse Dick sent a bullet through his head, and the Mexican fell to the ground dead.

NEW HUNTING LODGE.

Sportsman's Cedar Counterpart of the Log Cabin of Pioneer Days.

William Bayard Cutting of New York city has about completed on Westbrook Farms, his country estate

near Oakdale, N. Y., a hunting lodge constructed entirely of cedar logs. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, but on the inside they are rough hewn. In every detail the cabin is like those of the early settlers, says the New York Sun. The crevices are chinked with stones and mud mortar. Wooden pegs are used as hangers everywhere. The floor of the great room is earth. Here there is a big fireplace of rough stone. About are hung the irons, spits, pots and pans of pioneer days. A rough hewn table occupies the center of the room. Benches are used instead of chairs. The walls will be decorated with trophies of past and future chases.

There are sleeping apartments partitioned off from this room, the furniture of which corresponds to that of pioneer days. Mr. Cutting and his friends will use the cabin during the shooting season. The cabin will be occupied for the first time during the coming fall.

NEW RELIGIOUS SPECTACLE.

Drama Entitled "Zebedee" Accepted by Daniel Frohman.

Robley E. Heller of Abingdon, Ills., has written and published a drama entitled "Zebedee," a religious spectacular play, which has received the approval of Daniel Frohman of New York, who has notified Mr. Heller that he will accept the play.

It is based upon the life of Christ, and while it affords unlimited scenic display it is not on the order of "The Passion Play," says the New York Times. The almost unknown character of the Zebedee of the Bible is brought out as a strong central character. The author takes him through the scenes in a way to prove the divinity of Christ. Mr. Heller lived for many years in Kansas and was at the time of the Wichita boom a wealthy man, the result of speculation, and that was the last I ever saw of him.

The other Mexican told me that was the third duel of that kind that Pedro had fought and always got his man."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FASHIONS IN OVERALLS.

Correct Shade For This Season Is Golden Blue.

"All overalls look alike to chappies who pay \$15 apiece for their trousers," said a guest in the Grunewald lobby, in New Orleans, recently, "but you're badly mistaken if you imagine they offer no field for the exercise of taste. The average workingman is very particular about the cut, finish, trimmings and color of his overalls, and there are fashions in them the same as in anything else."

"The correct shade in overalls this

fall is 'golden blue.' It comes in denim goods and shows a deep blue ground with small yellow threads. There is also a crimson blue and a blue white, but they are not so swell. To be strictly in the swim your overalls should be golden blue, with double front, brass buttons and a cavalry seat. The cavalry seat is a foible that comes out of the west, like young Lochinvar, and is simply a good sized re-enforcement edged around with a double row of nice yellow thread. It is considered very chic. In duck overalls the prevalent colors for this season are grass green, black and what is called 'mode,' a sort of brown, very near the shade of the tropical uniform adopted by the government. Mode is strictly comme il faut. Duck is chiefly affected by cowboys, but it is becoming more and more popular all through the south. A cowboy who would appear at a Tex- as function in anything but mode overalls, with flap pockets and double seams, would at once lose social caste. He would be known as a slovenly dresser, with no knowledge of those nice distinctions that are part of a polite education."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

GERMAN VIEW OF OUR NAVY.

Naval Constructor Neudeck Praises American Ships and Men.

Naval Constructor George Neudeck of the imperial German navy was a passenger on the outgoing steamer Patricia, returning to his native country after serving two years and a half with the German squadron in the extreme east. In an interview with a New York Sun reporter just before his departure he praised in flattering terms the ships of the American navy and the men who have built them.

"As a result of my visits to all your great shipyards," he said, "I can say that the new ships now building for the navy are among the finest in the world, if they are not superior to all others, as I am sometimes inclined to think. The reason for the excellence of these ships and others that are ready I seek in the intelligence of your workmen and in the mechanical genius of the whole nation. Work is expensive here, but the result is better work and a greater feeling of responsibility on the part of the workmen who draw high wages. A secondary result of these conditions is that the workman has both incentive and opportunity to obtain a better education.

"I have only praise for the personnel of your navy. The marksmanship of the men I witnessed at Manila, and it was very good, and the officers maintain good discipline. But the man who stands ahead of all is Admiral Dewey, whom I consider one of the greatest captains who ever commanded a fleet. I put no belief whatever in the rumors about his remarks at Triest. I know him too well."

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TARIFF TO BLAME.

NOT FOR TRUSTS, BUT FOR THIS COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

The Worst Enemies the Democrats Have Are the Facts of History, Which Disprove Their Prophetic Theories Regarding the Tariff.

Like a drowning man clutching at a straw, Democrats have sought comfort in the statement of Sugar King Havemeyer that "the tariff is the mother of trusts;" but it takes a larger straw than that to save them from the oblivion to which the voters cast them in 1895.

A few facts about Havemeyer are of interest in this connection. Havemeyer is a free trade Democrat, and bitterly opposed to the tariff, except when it is made in his favor, as was the Wilson free trade bill, which nearly ruined the country but put money in the pockets of the sugar trust. He is opposed to the present protective tariff law because it is building up the beet sugar industry in this country in competition with the trust. That is the real milk in the Havemeyer coca-nut.

The absurdity of taking Havemeyer's statement seriously is apparent from the fact that the three greatest trusts in the world have not a cent of tariff to protect them, viz: the sugar trust, the Standard Oil company and the rubber trust.

There is no tariff on gas, protecting the gas trusts; there is none on the electric light, heat and power concerns, yet there are 22 trusts of this nature. In Montana and Colorado, where coal is scarce, coal trusts are formed. There are trusts in compressed air, ice, manufacturers of articles patented in this country, none of which can be affected in the least degree by the tariff.

But it is true that the tariff is the mother of prosperity. It was said by the Democrats in 1895, that protection would build a Chinese wall around this country, keeping out the products of foreign countries and keeping our own in at the same time.

But facts play havoc with Democratic theories. In 1895 our exports were \$807,000,000; in 1896, \$882,000,000;

in 1897, \$1,231,000,000, and when the full returns for 1898 are in, a still larger increase will undoubtedly be found. The Dingley tariff contributed to bring an increase of \$424,000,000 to the pockets of the American people—over the income from exports in 1895.

Democrats said that there was no use in putting a protective tariff on silk because silk factories could not be operated successfully in the United States. But facts are again their worst enemy. Last year we had 88 silk factories in operation, with a total of 699,308 spindles, 1,117 hand looms, 9,238 power looms and 3,401 machines, and the average number of weeks in operation was 51.

Years ago the Democrats said we could not make steel rails, pottery, tin and many other articles, but that they must come from abroad. Today we are making all these articles and the price is far lower than before they were protected. Under the Wilson free trade tariff in 1895 and 1896 our wage-earners were out of work and our mills idle. Now all that is changed, and Dingley tariff is responsible for a large part of it.

The tariff is not the mother of trusts, but it always has proved to be the mother of prosperity.

Prosperity Makes Music.

Paul Morton is authority for the statement that the Santa Fe road has shipped more pianos and organs over its lines into western territory in the last three months than have been shipped over that line since 1893. When the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are buying pianos there is something good the matter with these states. An Illinois firm has shipped 7,000 buggies and wagons to the state of Nebraska alone the last six months. Today the Erie road starts a daylight special placarded train for Binghamton, N. Y., the distributing point for 16 carloads of pianos and organs manufactured in Chicago. This is only a part of the indications of good times at hand. It is an example of the best news of the railways that there is today, and it is just such things as this that are making railroad men feel good.

Tom Reed is 60 years old. He has spent almost his lifetime in the public service. He is a man of splendid intellect. Above all, he is an honest man. He is worth less than \$100,000. W. J. Bryan is 40 years old. He has been in the public eye a few years. In 1896 he was worth less than \$25,000. By the testimony of his leading organ he is today worth \$200,000. Mark the difference.

Cats are held in great reverence in Persia. The shah alone has 50 of them, and each one has an attendant of its own, with a special room for meals. When the shah travels, the cats go also, being carried by men on horseback.

Thomas Brackett Reed retires from public life after a long and honorable career that he may acquire a competence in his old age. W. J. Bryan is making \$75,000 a year as a public agitator, and he goes on. There is a great difference.

Vacation Trips.

The Pennsylvania lines extend direct to places of summer sojourn along the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantic City, Cape May, Asbury Park Long Branch and resorts on the New Jersey coast are seashore terminals of the Pennsylvania system. Newport, Narragansett and summer havens in New England are reached over the Pennsylvania route via New York. The Adirondacks, White Mountains, Catskills and mountain retreats of the east are also reached through New York. Resorts in the Alleghenies are located upon the Pennsylvania route and may be reached via Pittsburg without changing car. The Pennsylvania lines also lead to resorts in Michigan and the lake region through three gateways: Cleveland, Toledo and Fort Wayne. Full information about rates, through time of trains and the convenient manner in which summer resorts may be reached will be cheerfully furnished upon application to local passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing J. K. Dillon, D. P. Agt., Pittsburg Pa.

Excursions to Niagara Falls.

Thursday, August 31, an opportunity will be offered the people of East Liverpool to visit Niagara Falls, the marvel of America, the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo, and make a trip on Lake Erie. The round trip fare will be \$4.50 from East Liverpool, good going on train at 2:49 p. m. central time, Thursday, August 31, and arrive at Buffalo and Niagara Falls next morning in time for breakfast. Berths on steamer 75c to \$1.25; rooms \$1.75 to \$2. Excursion tickets will be good returning five days including date of sale.

New Sunday Trains.

Under new schedule taking effect on Pennsylvania lines, C. & P. division, Sunday, July 23, a new train will be run regularly on Sundays between Pittsburg, East Liverpool, Stenbenville and Bellaire. The train will leave Pittsburg union station 7:10 a. m., central time, arrive East Liverpool 9:02 a. m., Stenbenville 10:06 a. m., Bellaire 11:15 a. m., central time; returning leave Bellaire 1 p. m., East Liverpool 3:07 p. m.

Excursion to Wheeling.

Sept. 4th to 8th, inclusive, low rate, non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Wheeling, W. Va., via Pennsylvania lines for the State Fair and Exposition, return coupons valid until Saturday, Sept. 9. The exhibits, displays and exposition attractions at the West Virginia fair are the finest and best for interested persons and for the casual visitor.

Excursion to McDonald.

Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 for oil men's reunion and fair, low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold from Wheeling, New Cumberland and immediate ticket stations to McDonald, Pa., good returning until Saturday, Sept. 2.

The First National Bank of East Liverpool, C.

President—DAVID BOYCE. Vice President—J. M. KELLY. Cashier—N. G. MACRUM. Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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Lv. Lisbon, Ar. N. Galtlee. No. 6 2:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. No. 34 6:20 a. m. 7:25 a. m. No. 36 11:45 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee. Ar. Lisbon. No. 9 8:30 a. m. 9:40 a. m. No. 33 5:15 p. m. 6:20 p. m. No. 35 6:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m.

Connections at New Galilee. Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wallisville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

WE CAN'T TURN BACK

Bishop Thoburn on Our Duty
In the Philippines.

NO PATIENCE WITH "AUNTIES"

Famous Ohio Missionary Indignant
at Their Lack of Patriotism.

FACTS FEW AMERICANS UNDERSTAND

**Conditions In the Islands Exhaustively
Reviewed by One Who Has No Political
Bias and a Convincing Statement
Made of the Reasons For the Ameri-
can People Going Forward With the
Work of Establishing Peace.**

New York, Aug. 26.—(Special Correspondence.)—Bishop J. M. Thoburn of the Methodist church, one of the leading evangelical missionaries of the world, is spending a few days in New York before leaving for his diocese in the Orient. At long intervals the bishop makes a visit to his old home in Ohio. He has just spent a few weeks in the Buckeye state. He was born in eastern Ohio in 1836, went to India as a missionary in 1859, and was chosen missionary bishop of India and Malaya in 1888. He has written a book entitled "India and Malaya," which is an exhaustive study of the peoples and languages of his immense diocese. He has visited the Philippines a number of times within the past 15 years and has devoted much time to study of the Filipinos. His last visit was made this year, just previous to his return to America.

Bishop Thoburn is a quiet, unobtrusive man, a keen observer and scholar, and broad in his religious views. The Thoburn family is proud of its loyalty to the flag. Colonel Joseph Thoburn, a brother of the bishop, was killed in the civil war at the battle of Cedar Creek while leading a division including many Ohio men. His closest neighbor in the battle was Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes at the head of a division including the famous Twenty-third Ohio. Bishop Thoburn's wife is from Ross county.

Bishop Thoburn is intensely interested in the present controversy between the supporters of the policy of President McKinley and the so-called anti-expansionists. He has little patience with the "aunties." His eye kindles when he speaks of Old Glory proudly yet kindly floating at Manilla. He knows what he is talking about, and therefore the following statement given especially to the people of his native state on the eve of his journey to the far east is of immense value to all students of present conditions in the Philippines:

In reply to an inquiry the bishop said:

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manilla was a surprise to the whole world, and our worst enemies can not accuse our government of having deliberately declared war against Spain with a view to gaining possession of the Philippine islands.

"Those islands were so far away and had so long been under the close restraint of Spain that the world had for many years ceased to give them any attention, and when Admiral Dewey left Hongkong for Manilla, no doubt he did so for the sole and sufficient reason that a powerful Spanish fleet lay there, and that the Pacific coast of the United States would be exposed to grave danger, so long as that fleet was afloat in Pacific waters. This fact completely answers the question so often asked: "Why did the Americans go to Manilla?" Admiral Dewey would have been fatally negligent if he had not done so. It was his duty to protect the American ports on the Pacific coast, and the surest and most effective way of doing this was to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. This fleet chanced to be lying in the Bay of Manilla and this fact alone directed Admiral Dewey's course to that port.

"When this explanation is brought forward, many objectors ask why the admiral did not leave after accomplishing this purpose. 'Why did he not sail away?'—to quote the exact words in which the question is most frequently asked. To this it has been replied, very pointedly, that he had no sail, and his vessels could not leave by the aid of the winds, nor could he steam away, because he had not sufficient coal to carry him across the Pacific. If he had sought any friendly port on the Chinese coast, he would only have been permitted to remain in the harbor for 24 hours, and this time would not have been sufficient for him to lay in enough coal to carry his fleet to a Pacific port of the United States. If the Americans at an earlier day had taken the precaution to provide suit-

ble coaling stations for their navy, it would have been possible for her fleet to have sought shelter elsewhere, but this duty had been wholly neglected.

"We are next asked why, if they were obliged to remain, the Americans did not keep their vessels at anchor, without disturbing the people of Manilla.

"A child ought to know that this question is simply foolish. Some 20,000 Spanish soldiers were present on the shore and war had been declared between the American and Spanish nations. No fleet can lie quietly at peace within such an armed force within cannon range of them, and ignore a war which was going on between the two countries represented by the fleet, in the harbor and the soldiers on shore. It ought to be clear to the understanding of any child that hostile proceedings were inevitable under the circumstances. If Admiral Dewey had been supported by land forces he would undoubtedly have thought it his duty to capture the city of Manilla the day after destroying the fleet, and the whole world would have condemned him if he had failed to do so.

"It thus becomes clearly evident that the embarrassing situation in which the Americans found themselves placed at Manilla was inevitable from the very hour that war was declared against Spain. They could not have done less than they did do, and it is morally certain that if they had pursued the extraordinary course which their critics now advocate, and refrained from any hostile proceedings, the very men who now find fault with them would probably have been the first to censure them for their inactivity.

"A still more extraordinary question is asked, even by men who are sometimes called statesmen: "Why did the United States insist that the Philippine islands should be ceded to the American government when peace was made with Spain? Why did they not leave the islands in charge of Spain and let her settle her troubles as best she could?"

"It seems unreasonable that such an unreasonable question should be asked by intelligent men, but there are those—and they are not few in number—who persist in assuming that the United States had an option in this matter.

"The Americans had gone to war to remedy a grievous state of things in Cuba, which had its parallel in the Philippines, and they would simply have stultified themselves before the world, if, while delivering the people of an island in the West Indies from unspeakable tyranny and misery, they had at the same time left a much larger population in the East Indies in a state of social and political misery equally deplorable with that which existed in the west. To have pursued such a course as is advocated by opponents of the present war would have been not only politically inconsistent and untrue to the last degree, but morally wrong from every point of view. The people of the Philippines had as much claim upon the Americans as the people of Cuba had, the only difference being that one people were near at hand and the others removed to the other side of the globe.

"Still another question is asked: 'Why not, after expelling the Spaniards from the Philippines, leave the people of the islands alone in peace? Why meddle with them further? Why deprive them of the liberty of choice, which belongs to every people on earth? In other words, why not let them organize a government of their own and live under its protection?'

"These questions involve several impossibilities. To leave the people of the Philippine islands to themselves would be to proclaim general anarchy for years and generations to come, and had such an attempt been made, the confusion which would have resulted, with all of its attendant bloodshed and misery, would have created such a spectacle that the whole civilized world would have execrated us.

"A great many extraordinary mistakes are made by writers and speakers when discussing this subject, owing to the very limited knowledge which the outside world possesses concerning the actual status of the people of the islands. It seems impossible for many intelligent persons to comprehend the fact that there are at least 80 different tribes or races of people inhabiting the Philippines. The islands as a whole have never been subjugated by Spain. Her title to many of the more southern islands has been only nominal.

"The class of persons known as the Filipinos belong almost exclusively to the Island of Luzon. They are by no means popular among the other islands, nor has Aguinaldo or any other man ever succeeded in winning the confidence of the islanders generally.

"Like all Mohammedan Malays, the people inhabiting the southern portions of the archipelago are treacherous, warlike and turbulent. In the more civilized islands inhabited by the Visaya race, the Filipinos constitute a very small minority, and if the parties were left to themselves in a short

time a bitter enmity would manifest itself even among the most civilized portions of the northern and central islands. At every hazard and every cost it becomes the solemn duty of the American people, a duty from which the civilized world will never absolve them, to put down all warlike opposition and give peace to the island of Luzon, and also provide for a good government throughout the whole archipelago.

"The war in which we are involved has been a great misfortune, but it could have hardly been avoided. After the event it is easy to be wise, and many men can point out measures which ought to have been taken and other measures which ought to have been avoided, but many things which look plain enough to every one now were not foreseen and could not have been foreseen.

"It was a great mistake on the part of the American consul at Singapore to bring Aguinaldo out of his retirement and send him up to Hongkong. It would have been wiser if he had been kept in mild restraint at the critical time when the Americans were preparing to assault the city of Manilla.

"It was a mistake if, as alleged, arms were put into the hands of the Filipinos before they had fully declared their intentions, that is, if it is true that arms were actually given them. On this question there seems to be a conflict of evidence.

"Various mistakes can be pointed out in connection with the plans adopted for dispersing the Filipino army, but after all, it will perhaps become apparent in the end that the war into which we have so strangely been led was a necessity. No settlement would have been permanent which did not involve a full and final decision of the question of ultimate authority. In all oriental lands this question should be regarded as supreme. Any number of concessions may be made after the question of final authority has been fully settled.

"We have an illustration of this in Egypt at the present day. The Egyptians are administering their government, and nearly all kinds of public official duty is in their hands, but while everything is done in the name of the khedive, every man, woman and child in the country knows that the English authority is supreme. No one questions it, or will question it. If a doubt were raised in reference to this authority, confusion and discord would burst forth on every hand. No settlement of the Philippines can be regarded as satisfactory until some supreme authority is recognized everywhere.

"The only such authority that is possible will be that of the United States. Aguinaldo could never maintain such an authority, if he proclaimed it, nor could any other native of the islands. The Spaniards can never return. No European government would achieve better success than ours, if attempting to hold the islands. We have been strangely led there and must finish the task which has fallen to our lot.

"It is not my province to pass judgment on the military situation and I certainly think it becomes all thoughtful Americans to be very slow in criticising the operations of those in authority at a point so distant from our shores. The situation is in many respects unlike any other which has appeared in our history. The circumstances are very exceptional, and it could not be thought strange if those in authority sometimes seem to make mistakes.

"When I was in Manilla and had opportunities for talking freely with intelligent officers on the spot, I found that there were differences of opinion on many points, but that all realized the disadvantages under which they were compelled to labor, growing out of the strangeness of the situation from every point of view. It seems to me that our leaders are learning as rapidly as could be expected.

"One remark which I have felt constrained to make from the first has been that our government seemed to me to be overlooking the absolute necessity of training native soldiers under American officers, without a single week's delay. I am not aware that anything has been done in the direction yet, but it is not probable that the islands can be pacified without the aid of nimble-footed natives of the soil.

"It will probably be said that such soldiers could not be trusted. All history, however, proves the contrary. First in India, and in later years in all the tropical countries held by England and France it has been found to so train native soldiers who are inured to the peculiarities of the climate and are familiar with the conditions under which they must fight, that acting under foreign officers they render most effective service. I feel absolutely confident that this can be done in the Philippines and it ought to be attempted without any further delay.

"In any and every case there should be no mention of our retiring from the field. We did not seek this great responsibility, but it was thrust upon us. To retire now would be to shrink from

a manifest duty, to make a confession of national timidity, and to call down upon us as a nation the ridicule and contempt, if not indeed the execration of the civilized world.

"We have taken up our burden and we must carry it patiently and fulfill the task which the providence of God, as I verily believe, has thrust upon us. A few years hence the whole situation will wear a different aspect. Peace will be restored to those disturbed islands and a new career set before a people who have been carrying grievous burdens and suffering unspeakable wrongs for more than 300 years."

A "Crime" as a Blessing.

A lady who had been listening intently to a sermon, at the close of the service went to the preacher and said: "Pastor, I have received a terrible blessing from your awful good sermon this morning."

She did not stop to consider what the words "terrible" and "awful" mean. In like manner those who speak of the "crime of '73" do not appreciate what benefits to the people have followed in the wake of that alleged "crime."

For example: Wheat flour in 1872 cost \$1 for 18.18 lbs.; in 1897 30.30 lbs. could be purchased for \$1. Of rice \$1 would purchase 8.93 lbs in 1872; but in 1897 it would buy 12.82 lbs. Roasting beef in 1872 could be bought at the rate of 5.20 lbs. for \$1, while in 1897 6.55 lbs. could be had for the same amount.

An alleged "crime" that so considerably reduces the cost of the commonest necessities of life is what most people would call a blessing.

The Court's Comment.

A Georgia justice of the peace, relatives Case and Comment, once took upon himself to charge a jury as follows: "Gentlemen, this is a case which has been tried by me before, and I decided in favor of the defendant." As the jury took the hint and found for the defendant, just as the Justice had done before, although the evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of the plaintiff, the higher court refused to let the verdict stand. It also commented as follows:

"A justice of the peace is generally a man of consequence in his neighborhood. He writes the wills, draws the deeds and pulls the teeth of the people; also he performs divers surgical operations on the animals of his neighbors. The justice has played his part on the busy stage of life from the time of Mr. Justice Shallow down to the time of Mr. Justice Riggins. Who has not seen the gaping, listening crowd assembled around his honor, the justice, on tiptoe to catch the words of wisdom as they fell from his venerated lips?

"And still they gazed,
And still the wonder grew
That one small head
Could carry all he knew."

The Kind of a Piece It Was.

One evening at a social function where Sarasate was among the guests a young violinist had the bad taste to play one of Sarasate's compositions with variations of his own creation. The latter were inappropriate and in artistic and jarred upon the ears of all. The performer ended his work and made his way to Sarasate, doubtless expecting a word of recognition or praise. Sarasate said nothing, and the player finally asked, "I hope you recognize that piece?"

"Certainly," Sarasate promptly replied; "it was a piece of impudence."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Simple Fire Extinguisher.

In German varnish factories an easy way to extinguish a burning pan of oil has been found in the use of a fine meshed wire net. As soon as this covers the burning surface the iron wires conduct off the heat so rapidly that the gases can no longer flame. It is the principle of the Davy safety lamp and might be employed in various ways to extinguish burning gases.

God's Favors.

God multiplies His favors. Day by day and hour by hour they come trooping along according to existing need. So continuous and opportune are mercies and bounties that we too often take them as matter of course, attribute them to secondary causes and fail to trace them, with due intelligence and gratitude to their divine source. Never ought the Hand that feeds us and the Heart which responds in love, sympathy and kindness, be forgotten or unacknowledged. Goodness ever deserves recognition.—Presbyterian.

The Value of a Good Name.

Secure a good name to thyself by living virtuously and humbly, but let this good name be nursed abroad and never be brought home to look upon it. Let others use it for their own advantage. Let them speak of it if they please. But do not thou use it at all but as an instrument to do God glory and thy neighbor more advantage. Let thy face, like Moses', shine to others, but make no looking glass for thyself.—Jeremy Taylor.

There is a vast difference between the present great demand for beef and the demand for free soup kitchens during the Democratic administration.

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THE NEWS REVIEW JOB DEPT.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Wendland, of Trentvale street, is very ill with typhoid fever.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance Thursday evening.

The Sunday school of the First M. E. church will elect officers Thursday evening.

George Ashbaugh left this morning for the east in the interest of the West End pottery.

The train due at 1:30 o'clock this morning arrived three hours later. It was delayed in Pittsburgh.

Roy Colclough has taken a position at the general freight office as clerk. He will soon be put on the road.

The entry blanks for the horse and bicycle races at Columbian park, on Labor Day, can be had at Larkins' drug store.

The river is falling, and the rise did not amount to much. The marks at the wharf this morning registered 20 inches and falling.

The local baseball team will practice every night this week in order to be in good shape for their game with Wellsville next Saturday.

The train due in this city at 7:14 o'clock last night did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock. The train was over an hour late in leaving Pittsburgh.

Conductor Jordan has resumed his work with the pony crew in the lower freight yards after spending several weeks in Chicago and other western towns.

Fred Cook today left for Steubenville, from which place he will ride his bicycle to Chicago, with a Mr. Melching of that place. They expect to be gone several weeks.

A dog, owned by a man named Jackson, out California hollow, bit George Wire on the left leg last night. The animal was killed by Officer Whan soon afterwards.

A motion to dismiss the attachment in the case of Harvey McHenry against B. F. Porter and John Robenstein was overruled by Justice Hill and the case will be heard tomorrow on its merits.

Reverend Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. R., who delivered an address at the Dawson reunion in this city last week, returned to this place yesterday afternoon from Parkersburg, where he has been spending several days.

Captain Baker, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg detective force with Patrolman Jones, of the Cleveland district, arrived in the city last evening. They will remain in this city until the president's party leaves for Canton tomorrow.

Mrs. Francis McBane, aged 61 years, died at her home at Glasgow yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. She was the step-mother of Mrs. T. Mills Bennett, of this city. The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home. Internment will be made in the Brick church cemetery.

James Baum, who spent some time recently trying to interest Wheeling in the starting of the Tiltonville pottery, stated yesterday that the first attempt failed, but another move was on foot. While he would not state how soon he would start the plant, it was hinted that the scheme was a go.

Mr. and Mrs. George Boyd, of this place who spent yesterday at the Mercy hospital in Pittsburg returned home last evening. While there they visited Robert Morland, who fell from a moving train at Rochester last week and was seriously injured. He will be able to return to Liverpool within a few weeks.

STEEL ARCHES FELL.

Building Framework Tumbled Down In Chicago.

NINE PERSONS WERE KILLED.

Two Men Are Missing—A Number of Employees Badly Injured, Four of Whom May Die—Some Seriously Hurt—Others Had Close Calls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing 33 tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building, in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground for some unexplained cause. It is known that nine lives were crushed out. Two persons are missing, four are fatally injured and ten seriously.

The Dead.

Charles Walpot.

Edward Murray.

Frank Logan.

Stephen J. Thompson.

John Faray—given in former list as John Fay.

Richard Sherman.

Theodore Thorn.

LeRoy Fenner, workman from Toledo, O.

Al Norman, workman from Toledo.

Fatally Injured.

John Marshman, fractured skull and fractured right leg.

J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken.

Peter Peletier, right arm off at shoulder, skull fractured.

John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

Missing and Believed to Be in the Ruins.

Edwin Swanson.

Injured, Not Serious.

Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley, John Hawthorn, John J. Johnson, David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer, J. Flack, J. Hanson, Andrew Morrison.

Dead, 9; missing, 2; fatally injured, 4; injured, not seriously, 10.

All of the 12 arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed. The steel contractors were the Pittsburgh Bridge company of Pittsburgh. They were about ready to turn over the work, their part being finished, when the accident occurred. Some of the employees had narrow escapes.

AUTOMOBILES TO PARADE.

Newport Women Have Arranged One to Be Held at Night.

The automobile parade at Newport will be held on the evening of Sept. 7, immediately after the closing of the horse show at the Casino. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs has completed all the arrangements, and every horseless carriage in Newport will be in line.

Electrical mechanics are now engaged on elaborate designs for the decoration of the various vehicles, and the event promises to be unique, says the Philadelphia Press. It is the first of its kind ever attempted in any country.

The parade will start prepared for all possible accidents, and arrangements have been made to have a supply and repair wagon follow the vehicles to provide for all emergencies.

The start will be made from Belcourt, the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont, and the procession will be led by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, with Mrs. Belmont on the left of the line. The run will be to Gray Craig, Mr. Belmont's farm, where all the participants will be entertained. Ladies will drive the automobiles going and returning from Gray Craig.

Among those who will be in line are Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. A. T. Kemp, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Daisy Post, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

NEW BATTLEFIELD PARK.

It Will Take in Historic Ground Around Petersburg, Va.

A Petersburg (Va.) correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer writes: The Petersburg National Battlefield park, for which congress will be asked to make an appropriation, will be located in front of Petersburg, in Prince George county. It will be three miles long and a mile and a half in width and will cover 3,040 acres. It will extend from the Appomattox river on the north to the Jerusalem plank road on the south and west. It will be bounded on the east by the original Confederate works and on the west by the last Confederate works. In the intermediate lines will be included the Federal works.

The park will contain a great many of the original fortifications, which are still in a good state of preservation, including the crater and its approaches, Forts Sedgwick, Steadman and Rice, which were Federal forts; also batteries Nos. 5 and 9, which were the most prominent of the Federal lines and which did a great deal of the shelling of Petersburg.

Kansas Forestry Exhibit at Paris.

A Galena (Kan.) dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat states that Kansas will furnish a forestry exhibit at

the Paris exposition in 1900. The government has arranged with the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railway to secure specimens of wood from two large plantations owned by the company, near Farmington, in Crawford county. George F. Keesler, engineer, who has had charge of the company's plantations for 12 years, will prepare the exhibit as prescribed by an agent of the American commission. The display will consist of sections of trees of various growths and photographs of the plantation, which were started with the idea of demonstrating that Kansas prairies were good for growing trees as well as corn raising.

Weight of Paper Wrapping.

A gentleman of Baltimore who has been a close student of household economics has made a comparison of the weight of paper to the weight of food supplies purchased for a family and in one day's purchases found that the paper wrappings amounted to about 10 per cent of the total. In a list of supplies costing about \$1.48, he found that the paper, according to weight and which was weighed with the provisions, cost him 14½ cents. This, he claims, is altogether out of just proportion.—Baltimore Sun.

Didn't Like the Taste.

"When Colonel Richard I. Dodge," says the Kansas City Journal, "was in command of one of the southern Kansas forts many years ago, he was astonished one day to receive a delegation of Indians who complained to him of the quality of the soap issued to them by the government.

"Thinking it would be impossible to make soap too bad for an Indian, Dodge investigated, with the result of finding that the tribe had been eating their soap allowance and didn't like the taste."

For Declaring Independence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 29.—The congress of the state of Amazonas has in solemn session condemned the "misguided acts" of some citizens of Amazonas in declaring the independence of the upper Amazonas. The congress also asked the state and federal governments to compel respect of the rights of Brazil over the whole territory, as guaranteed by the treaties between Brazil and Peru.

Appointed Adjutant General Axline.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 29.—Adjutant General W. C. Liller of the Spanish-American war volunteers appointed General Henry A. Axline, adjutant general national guard of Ohio, department commander of Ohio, and Colonel William P. Lane department commander of Maryland. Major Francis H. Bidwell of Duluth, Minn., was appointed a member of the council of administration.

Soared Too High.

"Yes, that's Guggenthaler. He made a fortune once by inventing a road scraper."

"What did he do with his money?"

"He sunk it in a skyscraper."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.

WHEAT—No 2 red, 64@5c.

CORN—Shelled yellow, No. 2, 36½@5c; high mixed do, 36½@5c; mixed, 35@5c; ear No. 2 yellow, 38@5c; high mixed, 37@5c; mixed, 38@5c; low mixed, 35@5c.

OATS—No 1 white, 27@7½c; No. 2 white, 26@5c; extra No. 3, 25@5c; No. 3, 24@5c.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@5c per pair; small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 30@50, as to size; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 13@14c per pound; spring 14@15c; ducks, 18@14c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 10@11c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, new, \$1.25@1.50; No. 2 timothy, \$1.07@1.10; No. 3 timothy, \$0.90@1.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$1.00@1.30; No. 1 clover, \$1.00@1.30; No. 1 prairie, \$0.50@0.60; hay, \$0.50@0.55; No. 1 timothy from country wagons, \$1.25@1.50.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@5c per pair; small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 30@50, as to size; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 13@14c per pound; spring 14@15c; ducks, 18@14c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 10@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 10@10c; southern, 13@14c; (1c additional for candling.)

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10@12c; three-quarters, 9½@9½c; New York state, full cream, new, 11@11½c; Wisconsin, 12@12½c; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 11½@12½c; limburger, new, 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@5c per pair; small, 60@70c; spring chickens, 30@50, as to size; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; geese, 7@8c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, old, 13@14c per pound; spring 14@15c; ducks, 18@14c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 10@11c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23½c; extra creamy, 22½@23c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; country roll, 14@15c; low grade and cooking, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, new, 10@12c; three-quarters, 9½@9½c; New York state, full cream, new, 11@11½c; Wisconsin, 12@12½c; 25-pound brick, Swiss, 11½@12½c; limburger, new, 10½@11c.

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